Amusements.
McVICKER'S THEATRE
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commence...
FRIDAY EVENING ... benefit of ... the tragedian J. W. BOOTH, who will ... great character of DUKE OF GLOSTER, in ... tragedy of
RICHARD III.
Richmond ... Buckingham ... Queen Elizabeth ... Lady Anne ...
GRAND DANCE ... Miss JENNIE ...
To conclude with the Farce of a
REGULAR FIX.
SATURDAY Mr. Booth will appear as CHARLES DE MOOR, in Schiller's tragedy of
THE ROBBERS.
In preparation Bulwer's Comedy of MONEY.

MABIE'S
WINTER GARDEN,
On Washington street, (op. the Court House.)
Performance every evening, and on Saturday afternoon.
Thursday Evening, Nov. 27th, first appearance of NAT AUSTIN, the Clown and Madame JEANETTE ... EKELER, the Tight Rope Dancer. ... HEN STONE ... GEO. S. COLE ... Equestrian Director.
MABIE'S MENAGERIE is composed of ... rare living animals, including the Double ... Performing Animals, under the control of ... WORTHY, the Lion King, and those mountains of ... the Gymnastic Elephants, introduced by their ... STEWART CRAVEN. The Circus Department is composed of the following Artists:
JAMES MELVILLE,
MADAM LOUISA MELVILLE, DEN STONE, ... WATERMAN, W. KINCADE, GEO. SLOMAN, ... HAZLETT, J. H. WHITNEY, E. M. ... LESTER, and those ... FRANK and GEORGE.
Admission—Dress Circle, 50 cents; children ... price. Pit 25 cents—no half price.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.
Positively no improper characters admitted.

OGDEN SKATING POND
(Foot of Ontario street, North Side.)
The managers of the Ogden Skating Pond would announce to the skaters of the city, that
The Pond is now open for the Season.
THAT NO RESIDENT OF THE CITY WILL BE ALLOWED TO SKATE AT ANY TIME DURING THE WINTER UNLESS THEY HOLD A SEASON TICKET.
Season tickets can be bought at only
F. MUNSON'S, 140 Lake Street,
At the following prices:
Gentlemens' ticket ... Ladies' ticket ... Children under 15 years of age ...

OLD LIGHT GUARD BAND
Office 98 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn ... This Band is prepared to furnish Music for Balls, Parades, Concerts, &c. Being in constant communication with both Dodsworth and Downing of New York, have unequalled facilities for obtaining all the new Music and Dances.
Post Office Box 2893. T. W. BARNARD, Leader. GEO. CHAFFEY, ...

GREAT WESTERN BAND
OFFICE, Kingsbury Block, Room No. 14 ... furnished for Concerts, Balls, Parties, Parades ... Having lately received from Paris, London and New York a splendid selection of new and fashionable dancing music, and being composed of the best ... class and Callers, we are sure of giving satisfaction ... where good music is required. W. Burkhart, Leader; H. DeClerque, Conductor, Prof. Wedgwood, ... Fitzgerald, Callers.

WEDGWOOD'S DANCING ACADEMY, Union Hall, Kingsbury block, Randolph street. Evenings for practice, Monday and ... Class for young LADIES, MISSES and MASTERS, every Saturday at 2 p. m. Soirees every Tuesday and Friday. Cars will leave ... street after the dance, on the State and Madison ... for the accommodation of guests who attend. Friday evenings. For cards of invitation please call at the Hall or at H. M. Higgins' Music Store.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, (corner of Clark and Monroe streets.) Persons wishing instruction in Dancing are invited to call at the Academy for terms and hours of ... The late dances will be introduced. All dances systematically taught. I have secured the services of highly accomplished LADY TEACHERS, who will assist in all classes. Post Office address, Box 1213. EDWIN MARTINE.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson ... Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S Class every Tuesday and Saturday ... Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Thursday night for scholars and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

Auction Sales.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, Dec. 12th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at Salesroom, 58 Lake street, a large assortment of
Parlor, Dining Room
And Chamber Furniture,
Comforters, Mirrors, Mattresses, Carpets, Lounges ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
58 LAKE STREET.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
Of the Jewelry Store
189 SOUTH CLARK STREET,
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on MONDAY, DEC. 15th, at 9½ o'clock, and at 7 P. M., at 189 South Clark street, the entire stock of Jewelry and Silver Plated Goods, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, and fine Gold Jewelry ... assortment of Silver Plated Goods ... The sale will continue afternoon and evening until the above named place and hours, each day until closed. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A BUTTERS & CO.,
46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Office 44—Salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

GORE, WILSON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
54 LAKE STREET.
Auction trade sales exclusively of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
We offer to the country trade desirable styles of Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M. prompt, and private sale during the week. GORE, WILSON & CO.

Boarding.
BOARDING—And very pleasant suit of unfurnished rooms can be had by a gentleman and wife, in a private family where there are no other boarders and where home comforts can be had. The location is within two minutes walk of the Court House and convenient to the street cars. References exchanged. Address, with full name, "BOARD," care Post Office Box 3010.

BOARDING A few gentlemen can find a good boarding house at 118 Indiana street near the corner of Wells street; North Side.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 64 Adams street.

BOARDING.—A pleasant room to rent, with board, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, at 6 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. Furnished if desired. Reference required.

Lost.
LOST—A young Newfoundland Dog, with a white spot on his forehead. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to North Lasalle street. G. SCHNEIDER.

$10 REWARD.—Lost a Black Terrier Dog, having on a chain collar with circular brass tag attached to it, the letters ... with number on it, ears docked, and is quite cold ... person returning him to 54 Lake street, will receive the above reward. H. C. REID.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM my premises on the evening of Dec. 5th, a pair of Bay Horses, one with a white stripe in forehead, and a white hind foot. Had on a set of heavy chain harness and canvass blankets. Whoever will return said horses, or give information where they can be found, will be liberally rewarded. CONRAD LOAFLER, At Sulpp & Lorenz's Brewery, Cottage Grove.

SPECIAL NOTICE—We have appointed
Messrs. Hoyt, Pierce & Co.,
Our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them
AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES,
FREIGHT ADDED.
A. M. BININGER & Co.,
New York, Oct. 1, 1862.
We have received at New York prices, freight added: 100 cases Bininger's London Dock Gin. 100 cases Bininger's Old Tom Gin. ... cases Bininger's genuine Wines, gin and etc. ... cases Bininger's genuine Cognac Brandy. ... cases Bininger's Old Kentucky Bourbon. ... cases Bininger's Old Times Rye. ... cases Bininger's Wheat Tonic. ... cases Bininger's Wine Bitters. ... cases Bininger's Ginger Brandy. ... cases Bininger's Apple Cordial. ... cases Strawberry and Raspberry Brandy. ... cases Blackberry Wines. ... cases Piper's Heidsick Champaigne. ... doz Stone Jugs Peppermint Cordial. ... doz. Scotch Ale, Stone Jugs. ... doz. London Porter. ... doz. Absinthe. ... casks French Brandy. ... pipes Holland Gin, (favorite brands.) ... brls. Kentucky and Pennsylvania Whisky. ... brls. Old Maryland Rye Whisky. ... brls. Old Monongahela ... Apple Brandy. ... brls Cherry Brandy. ... puncheons Scotch and Irish Whisky. ... puncheons St. Croix and Jamaica Rum. ... packages Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine.
All of the above goods are of the
MOST RELIABLE BRANDS,
Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold ...
HOYT, PIERCE & CO.,
147 South Water Street, Chicago.
P.S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our Stock.

I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,
126 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sole proprietor and manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss. This Truss will cure Rupture, will never rust, ... or blister, frees the cord from all pressure, is always clean and good as new. ... Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings ... Shoulder Braces ... C. ... 126 Clark street, Chicago ... warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON.
The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior, have on hand at the Dock in ... quality of Lake Superior Metal is ... JESSUP, KENNEDY & CO., Agents, ... Wells street.

Chicago Tribune.
SATURDAY DECEMBER 13, 1862.

THE NEWS.

...situation on the Rappahannock is ... to be determined from our dispatches. Our forces are safely across, but ... of the enemy in their immediate vicinity remains to be tested. Our ... from the Mississippi and Tennessee ... of war is full and interesting. ... was done in Congress yesterday. ... intelligence from the Gulf is unusually ...

THE PRESIDENT STANDS FIRM.

...will cheer the hearts of loyal men to ... that burdened and anxious amid the ... difficulties of this crisis, the President ... firm. The shadow on the dial has ... forward and never backward since ... tremendous contest began, and having ... his bearings carefully by the beacon ... of Right and Humanity, Mr. Lincoln ... swerve or recede. The New Year ... surely open the new dispensation, "a ... will be born in a day;" a race of ... freedmen from a race of slaves. Old ... may shriek and shrink shuddering from the vision, and the owls and ... have bred in the murky coverts of ... Oppression may fill the air ... dismal hootings, still the President stands firm, and History will vindicate ... courage and nobleness, when Slavery shall be looked upon a past horror ... which the age has awakened to a better interpreted Humanity.

J. WESLEY GREENE.

...is more than appears on the surface of this attempt of J. Wesley Greene, ... his concoctions with the shameless ... the Chicago Times. It is something ... the trick of a lying reporter plotting with an unscrupulous news vender ... sensation item. The statement of ... is intended to be weighted with ... political significance, and his ... in Chicago is likely enough traceable to the same master spirits of disloyalty ... the East, who have just freshly ... the pecuniary backbone of the tory ... with a view to its greater certainty ... in its mission of disloyalty. If ... to be believed, his recent narrative in the Chicago Times will be the basis ... political capital, if it convince ... in the Union faith that the ... Administration of Abraham Lincoln is ... to any end of this war that shall not ... Slavery; that the war is prosecuted ... the abolition of Slavery than the ... of the Union.

...as all this beautiful scheme rests ... the sole foundation of the reliability ... J. Wesley Greene, it will weigh ... against these plotters if the ... of their agent is exposed. For ... this is easily done, for the antecedents of the rascal Greene are thoroughly ... to quite a number of our citizens, ... of whom but knows him for a ... hypocrite knave, whose word could ... be taken under oath even by his own ... The question is, is the Times ... in their man? We do not believe ... for what more likely that an ... Michigan acquaintance was renewed ... interview that brings the precious ... on this side the lake.

...was detected in General Pleasonton's ... Saturday. He is to be tried, and will undoubtedly, unless the President shall step in ... so frequently done, and pardon the ...—Falmouth dispatch, N. Y. Times, 4th.

...most ungracious of tasks to and ... the exercise of the heavenly quality ... but there are times when it may ... cruelty to all but the unworthy ... The safety of an army, in the ... of an enemy depends upon the rigor ... spies are convicted of their nefarious ... and sent dangling to their account. To pardon them is to peril the lives ... and loyal men. The chief magistrate ... "bear the sword in vain" who keeps ... softly wrapped in buckskin. There ... the most prominent special lack ... government of this very hardness and ... of edge to hurt the enemies of the ...

A Brilliant Exploit.

...the coolest and most gallant exploits ... war was performed recently by ... Lieut. Wells H. Blodgett of the 37th Illinois, (formerly of this city), and an orderly ... named Peter Basnett, formerly of ... county, Wisconsin. The facts are ... in a private letter from Brigadier ... E. B. Brown to Hon. H. W. Blodgett, dated Springfield, Mo., November 17th, ... from which we are permitted to make ... following extract. After a preliminary ... of an engagement with the rebels ... miles from Newtonia, General B. ...

"The General (Schofield) sent Lieut. Blodgett, ... by an Orderly with orders to Col. Hall, ... Missouri cavalry, to move to the left and attack ... in that direction. The route of the Lieutenant ... across a point of woods, in which, while ... he suddenly found himself facing about ... rebels drawn up in irregular line. Without ... hesitation he and the orderly drew ... pistols and charged. At the same time ... bravery with mercy, and not feeling any desire ... blood needlessly, he drew out his handkerchief and waved it in token of his willingness ... and capture the whole rebel force rather ... shoot them down. The cool impudence of the ... confused the foe, and perhaps thinking there ... large force in the rear, eight of them threw ... their arms and surrendered, and the balance ... It is difficult to say which I admire most in the Lieutenant, his bravery in making the charge against such odds when to have ... a moment was certain death, or his presence ... and coolness in offering them their ... The Orderly, too, deserves a more than passing ... His name is Peter Basnett, and he was ... sheriff of Brown county, Wisconsin, ... Lieutenant and Orderly were well matched—... and determined men. I am glad of having an opportunity of bearing testimony to the ... soldierly conduct of Lieutenant Wells ... I hope the Governor will reward him ...

"I am very truly your obedient servant,
"E. B. BROWN, Brig. Gen."

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1862.

...have to record another of those disgraceful affairs which have more than once dishonored ... Yesterday morning the 39th ... brigade of ... Dumont's division, commanded by Col. A. B. Moore, of the 104th Illinois, ... stationed near Hartsville, Tenn., and after ... resistance of half an hour, surrendered to a rebel force of its own numbers. ... resistance amounted to nothing, and the ... surrender was made in most indecent haste. I ... a total loss to understand the affair, ... have been informed of the position, ... of the field and the manner of the ... sorry to say that all these are ... of palliating circumstances. ... position was admirable, having ... chosen by an experienced officer—Col. ... of the 19th Illinois, who until late ... the brigade. The field was ... the most elevated ground in ... and its approaches through narrow ... in a country not exactly mountainous ... sufficiently rolling to make the ... and circuitous. The attack was ... force of which the commandant ... and yet succeeded in surprising ... whole affair can be characterized by ... adjective than "disgrace," "disaster," "defeat," don't apply. You need ... lines to this, to the effect that ... had a "disaster in Tennessee" or a ... on the Cumberland." Just put it ... to our arms in Tennessee." If ... much disgusted with the whole ... you would so head it, and ... it afterwards.

THE CAPTURED FORCE.

...which has been surrendered so ... was composed of Illinois and ... It was a small brigade, fortunately ... as you please, and ... new troops. The following was ...

...BRIG. GEN. DUMONT'S DIVISION, COL. A. B. MOORE, COMMANDING.
...Infantry, Col. A. B. Moore.
...Infantry, Col. Tafel.
...Infantry, Capt. Piepho.
...cavalry, 1st battalion, Major Hill.
...artillery, 1 company, Capt. Slater.
...trains, 8 wagons.

...the dispatch from Col. John

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862. NUMBER 139.

Harlan, announcing the capture of the brigade, is estimated at 2,800 men. The Ohio regiments were small, having been pushed into the field when Kirby Smith threatened Cincinnati. At this rate the rebels will soon be able to balance accounts with us, and pay the 6,000 and odd men the owe us.

ITS FORMER COMMANDER.

This is the brigade of which Col. Joseph R. Scott, of the 19th Illinois, was lately in command. It will be remembered that Scott resigned on the court-martialing of Turchin, and returned to Chicago. He was appointed Colonel during the time Nashville was cut off from communication with the North, and as his regiment was one of the regiments garrisoning the city, he could not reach it. He reached Louisville about the time the march towards Nashville was commencing, and at the request of Gen. Dumont he took command of the 39th brigade. He commanded it until the 2d inst., when he left it to the command of Col. Moore, and returned to his regiment. Col. Scott describes the regiments composing the brigade as being fine men, only requiring discipline and drill. He became engaged, while in command of the 39th brigade, with Scott's Louisiana cavalry and a battery of artillery. The engagement was much more serious than this late one appears to have been. The men not only stood fire well, but fought with energy and enthusiasm, and attempting to take the battery by charging it, and failing to do so only by the dispersion of the rebels. The men only wanted a leader in whom they had confidence, and who would and could teach them the importance of activity, energy and care. When he came into the command, he found them extremely ignorant of the duty of guards and pickets, and to all appearance they have suddenly relapsed into their former indifference and ignorance.

THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

The position in which the brigade was posted at the time it was attacked, was chosen by Col. Scott. He has described it to me as a very strong position, difficult of approach, with the men in the rear, and a good road by which to retreat if retreat became necessary. The field was one mile from the town of Hartsville, and the position the left extreme of the front line. The importance of this fact was duly impressed upon the attention of Colonel Moore, but he has failed to observe it.

THE REBEL ATTACK.

The enemy making the attack is said to have consisted of seven regiments of infantry and cavalry, and under the command of John Morgan. Both of these are doubtful rumors. We have no certain information as to the force or the commanding officer. The river was crossed both above and below the position during Saturday night, the rebel force being pretty nearly equally divided. There is a ford seven miles below Hartsville, and several just above it. The one below was used by the rebels, but the force crossing here did not reach the scene in time to engage. The force crossing above marched direct upon our forces, and at daylight on Sunday morning their cavalry drove in our pickets, the latter retiring at a rapid rate. The enemy followed with vigor, and succeeded in making a complete surprise. The long roll was sounded, and immediately afterwards the rebels from the opposite side of the river opened with artillery and commenced a brisk shelling of the camp, thereby eventually destroying it.

HOW THE CAVALRY FOUGHT.

The 2d Indiana cavalry, at the time of the attack, were being mustered for roll call. Maj. Hill immediately formed them in line of battle, and advanced a short distance, when, finding the pickets flying towards the camp, he deployed his men as skirmishers, advancing into the woods and soon becoming engaged. He here checked the enemy, and sent back word to Colonel Moore to the effect that he thought he could hold them in check until their main body should appear, and urging on him to send forward reinforcements as rapidly as possible. This was done, after half an hour's delay, and when the infantry advanced it was to find the cavalry being forced back by superior numbers. The infantry became engaged, and Major Hill retired and mounted his men, ready for a further encounter.

But the infantry was engaged but a short time when they were broken and forced to retreat. They soon after surrendered, on finding themselves surrounded. The cavalry attempted to cut their way through, but very few escaped. The artillery was not used during the fight at all. The rebels took possession, our men were paroled, and with the guns and ammunitions the rebels retreated across the river, just as Col. Harlan's brigade came up. A few shells were thrown after them, which, as the old accounts used to say, "accelerated their movements." But they had gained all they had come for and hoped for. The fact that the troops were all new was a temptation the rebels could appreciate and which they could not resist. The enterprise has paid them handsomely.

DISGUST.

The affair has produced much disgust and disappointment here. Gen. Rosecrans, I am afraid, will express himself in a general order on the subject, in the style of Buell. Whom will he blame? I am anxious to see whether it will be the undisciplined men or the incompetent officers. The whole affair is a costly lecture against the impolitic plan we have of keeping the new regiments separated from the old, and of appointing new officers to new regiments, as if success in recruiting was our standard of military ability. SPECIAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10.

The enemy is moving toward our right, in force. Forrest is south of Charlotte. There are rumors of an intended attack on us. It is strongly asserted by scouts that the rebels have decided upon fighting. The grapevine is very active. Our troops occupied Clarksville to-day. No enemy was there. The train from Louisville was stopped at Bowling Green to-night, through a misunderstanding of orders. It is rumored that the track will be torn up to-night.

Accounts from Hartsville vindicate the German regiments. Our troops fought bravely, but ineffectually, until their commander ordered a retreat.

Eighty of the 106th and twenty-two of the 108th Ohio escaped.

Col. Limberg of the latter regiment, being under arrest, was not in command. He escaped after the surrender; also Capt. Good and Lieutenant Habel of the same regiment, with thirty Indiana cavalry.

Capt. Gholson and Capt. Reintanz of the 106th Ohio, all of Cincinnati, were killed.

We lost eighty-seven killed and about 120 wounded, and 1,300 prisoners.

Three wagon loads of muskets were afterwards retaken by our reinforcements. The enemy got about thirty wagons and teams. The enemy lost about fifty men. Col. Moore was personally brave, but incapable to handle troops.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

All Quiet at Nashville and Below.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 12.—All is quiet along the road in the vicinity of Nashville. Forest, Triplet, and Wood with 3,000 or 4,000 men were at Charlotte, Tennessee, yesterday intending to cross the Cumberland River at Palmyra or Martin's Shoal between Fort Donelson and Clarksville, as is supposed for the purpose of cutting the railroad or to get supplies.

Col. Stanley Matthews, with the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry and other troops, made a bold dash into Franklin, Tennessee, to-day, and drove the rebels from the place. The loss on each side was very slight.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 11.—It is reported that Bragg has gone to Mississippi and Joe Johnston commands the army of East Tennessee.

Small pox is raging at Chattanooga.

East Tennessee has rebelled to avoid the conscription. Numbers are in arms at Charlotte.

LOUISVILLE, Dec 11—midnight.—Headquarters here are advised of the recent events portrayed in New York and Philadelphia papers.

Gen. Boyle ordered the Provost Marshal to empty the negro jails of all runaway contrabands, and has placed the negroes at work.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—Advices just received at headquarters dispel the apprehensions of an immediate engagement in Tennessee.

Morgan was seven miles north of Murfreesboro, organizing another raid into Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1862.

About a mile out the Franklin turnpike the old pet 19th hold vigilant watch around Fort Confiscation. The field offices are again filled; Scott as Col. Raffin as Lieut. Col., and J. V. Gutherie as Major. I learn the morning reports show between 600 and 700 fit for duty. The 42d and 51st are also within the walls. Colonel Roberts is acting Brigadier General, and is accounted a first-class officer. You will experience some difficulty in getting outside to visit the 88th, but you will find it in Sherman's division, seven miles out, near the Murfreesboro pike, and doing well, considering Perryville and hard marches. I hear of several resignations among the line officers, but the reasons assigned are too unsatisfactory and unsoldierly to warrant publication. Cross a hilly path leading to the right wing, and in the advance brigade of the advance division you will find the 89th in a neat and romantic camp; the boys stout and healthy as bucks, and full of fight. By the way, the railroaders had a sharp brush with Forrest's cavalry last Sunday, and came out with only a few scratches, after they had emptied several rebel saddles and forced the butternuts to withdraw. The other evening I heard the regiment highly praised at headquarters for its discipline and endurance, and it is probably safe to say it is the best new regiment in Rosecrans' army. Lieut. Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss, formerly of the famed Illinois 11th, is still in chief command, Col. Christopher not having yet joined the regiment, although it has been actively in the field over three months. I believe Capt. Williams, of the Rock Island company, being senior Captain, is now acting Major, your young friend Major Hall having to perform the duties of Lieutenant Colonel. Adjutant Bishop was in town the other day, and looks as "gay as a peach." Capt. Ed. A. Smith paid me a visit to-day, on his way home, his resignation having been accepted on account of a severe hernia he received while on the march from Bowling Green to Nashville. Col. Sherman, of the 88th, is also in town, looking bronzed and healthy; also, Dr. Coatsworth.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

BURNSIDE SAFELY ACROSS

The Rebels make a Stand at the Mattapony.

THEY FIRE ON OUR TROOPS IN THE CITY.

RUMORED REBEL FORCE AT PORT ROYAL.

Highly Successful Achievements of Thursday.

A GREAT BATTLE BELIEVED IMMINENT.

REMARKS.—The map we give presents the theatre of war in the new movement on Richmond. The army of Burnside is now safely across the Rappahannock, its flanks securely covered. The rebels are below reported as posted on the Mattapony creek, a small tributary stream of the York River, a few miles south of Fredericksburg. Our map will also show the route of the rumored movement by Petersburg, the two railroad lines entering from the south and southeast, well locating the lines of advance of our forces from Weldon, N. C., and Suffolk, if such be the parts Gen. Foster and Gen. Banks are respectively to play in the reduction of Richmond.

FIRST DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—10 p. m.

Absolutely no news has yet been received from Fredericksburg beyond last night's Associated Press news. The failure of dispatches is explained by the fact that the telegraph wires are down some where between here and Aquia Creek. News by boat will undoubtedly be received here during the evening.

If the rebels have not fallen back to Richmond, as some believe, a great battle will be fought probably to-day or to-morrow. Rebel prisoners taken yesterday are reported to have said that the bulk of their army had gone down to Port Royal, expecting us to try crossing there. If that be true, they are probably caught in a bad fix.

NOTE.—Port Royal is a point on the south bank of the Rappahannock, fifteen miles below the city, and the point referred to in our Thursday night's dispatches as the place where our gunboats were shelling the force of the enemy there being massed.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1862—11 p. m.

Although awaited with intense eagerness, there has up to this time been no news to-day from Fredericksburg, except that there has been slight skirmishing to-day, with no serious fighting. There was some expectation of a battle to-morrow, though it is not now even certain that the rebels are now there in force.

LATEST.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, December 12, 1862.

Wade Hampton's cavalry was at Dumfries, on the Occoquan, to-day, and cut the wires and captured a lot of our operators. This is the secret of the interruption of the news from Fredericksburg throughout this forenoon.

Communication is now restored, and an advance of Sigel's corps is trying to cut off Hampton's retreat, though with doubtful prospects of success.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 12—8 P. M.

At a quarter-past nine the first gun was fired—the engagement lasting half an hour, the rebels not making a very spirited reply.

It is thought the troops will all be over at noon. Information received during the night and this morning from deserters and prisoners, shows that the rebels have two strong lines of batteries in the rear of the city; the first one being one mile back, and the second a mile from the first.

Our whole army is in rapid motion and well concentrated. The troops are in excellent spirits and anxious to be led on the enemy's works.

The enemy has concentrated his forces, and it is believed will give battle.

Much will depend upon the result of to-day. All feel sanguine of success.

At 10 o'clock this morning the fog began to clear away, but before 11 o'clock the air was again thick, which continued until 2 o'clock, when it entirely disappeared.

At quarter past 2 the rebels opened with all their guns posted on the first ridge of hills. Their main fire was directed upon the city, which was filled with our troops. Those guns which were posted on the left of the ridge were opened on the large body of troops which crossed on the two lower bridges and had formed in line of battle and were moving obliquely down the river, fronting the Mattapony.

Although several of their shells exploded over our troops, none were injured. Gen. Bayard's cavalry, which crossed on the lower bridge, had five men killed while endeavoring to ascertain the enemy's position.

The troops which crossed below are sleeping on their arms to-night, the advance being within three-quarters of a mile of the Mattapony Creek, their left resting on the Rappahannock.

The enemy occupies the opposite side of the creek in force.

The guns posted on the bank this side of the river silenced the enemy's artillery after a duel of half an hour. This ended the firing for the day. The only damage done by the rebel shells thrown into the city, was to add so much to its destruction.

Twenty-five of our men were killed last night in the streets while driving the rebels out. Nearly every house in the city has been damaged more or less by the firing of the past few days.

Several splendid residences have been completely riddled, as also all the churches. The fire appeared to be directed on the most prominent of the edifices.

Several cases of wanton destruction of property occurred by our troops, when they entered, of property which could be of no use to the enemy. In many houses the furniture all remained. Some of our troops mistook the British flag for a secesh flag and tore it from the residence of the British Consul. The morning the owner came over to recover it, and it was returned to him.

The main body of the army is now over the river. The balance being in position to cross at any time.

There is an indication of the enemy evacuating, but if they remain a battle must immediately ensue.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The Herald has the following special:

HEADQUARTERS OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, December 11—3 p. m.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, the pontoon train in charge of the 17th and 50th New York engineers, under command of Gen. Woodbury, proceeded to the river bank, where, with infantry supports, an attempt was made to throw three bridges across the river. A dull haze so obscured the movement that for a time it was not discovered by the rebel pickets. The pontooners had succeeded in partially constructing the bridges, when the rebels suddenly opened a brisk and deadly fire of musketry from along the banks of the river and the windows of houses, compelling a cessation of work. Returning to the cover of the surrounding hills, the men again formed, and about 6 o'clock the attempt was renewed, but the rebels had now been thoroughly aroused, and with reinforcements of sharpshooters swarmed to the opposite banks and houses. Nothing daunted by the hot fire which they poured in at the re-appearance of our troops, the pontooneers went gallantly to work, but in vain. A storm of bullets enveloped them. The planks and boats were riddled by every volley. Once more they were compelled to withdraw and fall back to the cover of a ridge of hills running parallel with the river.

It was evident that the rebels had determined to use the houses of the city for a defense, contrary to an implied agreement in the correspondence which had recently passed by a flag of truce. Orders were given to our artillerymen to open fire upon the city. Accordingly, Benjamin's, Edwards', Muhlenberg's and other batteries of the 9th corps, together with the batteries of the corps to the right and left of the city, commenced an almost simultaneous bombardment. The fog was so dense that it was impossible to see but a short distance beyond the edge of the river. The houses, however, in which rebel sharpshooters had ensconced themselves were plainly visible, and to them the fire was for a time particularly directed. The effect was their partial demolition. In a short time after the first fire they became untenable by the rebel riflemen, who retreated to the rear of the town, where they took shelter behind as yet unharmed buildings.

By seven o'clock the bombardment became general, and from that time until one o'clock the roar of artillery was incessant. The batteries of the 9th raked the streets with shell, shrapnel and grape, though the fog still continued to obscure, in a measure, the results of these discharges. The rebels, with the greatest stubbornness, still kept within the city, and at times parties of them could be seen going from one point to another on a double-quick. The carnage cannot but be fearful amongst them. It was somewhat singular that the rebel batteries did not return the fire of our guns. Up to the present time they have not opened.

At about 10 o'clock the engineers formed for the third attempt to construct the bridges. After the previous ineffectual attempts on the part of the engineers to cross, a party of eighty men of the 8th Connecticut, under Capt. Marsh, volunteered to assist in this new endeavor to finish the bridges, and once more the column with this reinforcement started. Under direction of Gen. Woodbury, they seized planks and carried out some dozen to the end of the string of boats, placed a part of them, and were then compelled to retire under a very galling fire from the rebel sharpshooters, who were ensconced securely in rifle pits below the range of our artillery, and within fifteen or twenty feet of the river edge. The engineers suffered severely. The movement having been interrupted, the whole party was ordered back to their original position.

At 11 o'clock it was discovered that one of the houses was on fire. The flames, which commenced in a westerly part of the city, soon spread, and Fredericksburg is now enveloped in fire and smoke.

An enfilading fire has opened on the rebel rifle-pits up the river. It has been successful so far in driving the sharpshooters from the vicinity of the railroad depot. The engineers are now constructing the bridges across the river. The rebels still maintain their ground opposite the upper bridges. The cavalry now passing Sumner's headquarters are en route to make a charge across the river at one of the fords.

AQUIA CREEK, Dec. 11—Midnight.—Intelligence from the front to-night states that our forces have crossed the river, and are now in possession of Fredericksburg. The enfilading fire from our batteries on the right succeeded in driving the rebels from their rifle-pits on the river edge, thereby permitting an easy and rapid construction of the pontoon bridges.

NEW YORK, December 12.—A special Washington to the Philadelphia Press, dated yesterday, states that private dispatches were received last night from Fredericksburg, which say that the greater part of Franklin's division crossed safely, throwing out pickets to those of Hooker at Fredericksburg. Our pickets were advancing towards those of the enemy. The city was on fire, but it was thought most of the buildings would be saved.

The enemy has been skirmishing all day with our advance, but gradually fell back.

Our losses are insignificant as far as known.

General Parke telegraphed: "We are in full possession of Fredericksburg to-night. Our troops are crossing rapidly. The whole army will be over, ready to engage the enemy, to-morrow."

WASHINGTON, December 12.—Nothing has been heard from Fredericksburg up to 1:20 to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The Press announces Sigel's advance to Culpepper as indicative of a march to Gordonsville, and protection to Gen. Burnside's flank.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, December 12th, 1862.—10 a. m.

After occupying the river front of the city last night we lost about 100 men in killed and wounded while driving the rebels through the city.

They fired on our men as they advanced through the streets while secreted in and behind houses. Not much mercy was shown to those who were caught. This morning a dense fog hid every thing from view, but now it is partially cleared away. The troops commenced moving at an early hour—Major Gen. Sumner's grand division leading the way over in front of the city, to be followed by Major Gen. Hooker's division.

Gen. Franklin's division, which crossed nearly three miles below the city, is nearly over.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, December 12, 1862.

Lieut. Col. Henry Bertram has been commissioned Colonel of the 20th Wisconsin regiment, now with General Herron in Arkansas, and Major Starr Lieut. Colonel—Col. Pinkney having resigned on account of ill health.

The 28th regiment has received marching orders, and will leave as soon as transportation can be furnished.

About one hundred drafted men have arrived from Brown and Kewaunee counties.

Proceedings of Congress Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—SENATE—Proceedings this forenoon are unimportant. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE—No session. Adjourned yesterday till Monday.

From the Coast Blockade.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Navy Department has received a letter from Lieut. Commanding English, dated Coast of Florida, stating that the boats belonging to his vessel had captured, in Marion River, the English schooners Agnes and Ellen, and sent them to Key West for adjudication.

The Mexican Question.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The Post says the movement in this country in favor of Mexico, rapidly assumes definite shape. Several officers of note have offered their services. Doubtful.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

More of the Helena Expedition.

ITS PURPOSES AND RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED.

Illicit Trading on the Lower Mississippi.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES AND CONFISCATIONS.

THE CAIRO SWELL MOB COME TO GRIEF.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN MISSISSIPPI.

REMARKS.—Our map gives the locality of the recent brilliant cavalry movements and skirmishes by Gen. Grant's advance column southward from Abbeville, as detailed in our special correspondent's account, in another part of this issue. Coffeeville, referred to in the letters as the furthest point reached by our forces, is a small station on the Mississippi Central, a few miles south of Springdale. The small creek bearing the stunning name of Yockenapatopha is seen crossing the line of the railroad just above Springdale.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, December 12, 1862.

The steamer Silver Moon, en route for Cincinnati, arrived here this forenoon, bringing Memphis and Helena dates of the 10th inst. The news is not particularly interesting.

Gen. Hovey's expedition to Grenada, of which we have already had several versions, is reported in the Bulletin of Wednesday at some length, but the particulars do not materially differ from the account sent you yesterday.

It was the 11th and 21th Indiana regiments that had the skirmish at Tallahatchie on Thursday week.

From the second engagement the rebels fled towards Coffeeville.

Gen. Washburn and his cavalry cut up the Mississippi Central Railroad and destroyed the communication at Panola on the Mississippi and Tennessee road. In performing said duty Washburn's force encountered 2,000 rebels near Oakland, and sharp fighting ensued. The Confederates at first outnumbered the Federals, and had two 6-pound cannon, but the remainder of the cavalry coming up, also with cannon, a few well directed shots caused them to take sudden leave. This was on Monday week. None of the Federals were killed, and but fifteen wounded. Of the Confederates five were killed and many wounded and fifty taken prisoners.

After destroying the trestle work on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, on Tuesday, Washburn rejoined Hovey and the force returned to Helena.

All the steamboats on the Tallahatchie were destroyed. The evacuation of Grenada is well known, but it was no part of Gen. Hovey's business to occupy it. He was to make a demonstration on the enemy's front and create the impression of being there in force. He did this, and in addition to destroying the roads and bridges, captured and destroyed two locomotives and forty freight cars, and captured a rebel mail carrier with important dispatches.

His demonstration near Grenada caused the rebel army to give a wide berth, steering its course to Canton and Jackson.

Some of the dispatches captured allude to trading with the Yankees at Friar's Point, showing that certain steamers obtain permission to pass down and dispose of cargoes, including boots, clothing, provisions and whisky.

Five bales of cotton in one instance were traded by a rebel for one barrel of salt. It seems that the reported trading of steamers under Secretary Chase's permit, must have been incorrect, as far as a permit is concerned, as on Monday last gunboats went down from Helena, arrested and brought up for examination the steamers Pike, Blue Wing, Gladiator, J. R. Williams, Catahoula, Lake City, Alhambra and Polar Star, charged with trading against Government regulations. The Lake City was taken at Williamson's Bend, and had 300 bales of cotton on board. The boat and cargo are valued at $?0,000. The Catahoula was found all right, her owners having paid for 250 bales of cotton. Cargo worth $50,000. This will create a sensation among cotton dealers and vessel owners. Either these steamers must have been engaged in extra hazardous business, or their owners supposed they were acting under the protection of government.

General Steele, it is supposed, will soon go into the field, and has turned over the command of this post to Gen. John Gorman.

An expedition is fitting out to operate against guerrillas; but as to its destination, all are in the dark.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Ill., December 12, 1862.

The following order has been issued from headquarters this afternoon. It is needless to say it was much needed:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO, Cairo, Ill., Dec. 12, 1862.

Major J. W. Merrill, Provost Marshall:

SIR: Frequent complaints are made to me that soldiers and unsuspecting citizens are being robbed almost daily by thieves and loafers who infest Cairo.

You will therefore arrest and put to work, at the Quartermaster's Department, or other places where laborers are needed by the government, all persons found after this date within the city limits without any legitimate business or visible means of support.

All persons so arrested will be furnished rations at the guard house and turned out under guard every morning for labor.

By order of Brigadier J. W. Tuttle.
J. D. SAMPLE, Capt. & A. A. G.

CAIRO, Dec. 12.—It has been understood at Memphis that certain steamboats had permission from the Government to trade down the river, and such trade has been carried on for weeks, provisions of all kinds being exchanged for cotton. It now turns out that all such traffic is illict and contrary to government regulations. An order has just been issued from Helena for the arrest of all steamers so engaged. Several gunboats at Helena went down the river on Monday and arrested six or eight of them. The Lake city was taken with 300 bales of cotton and a large amount of provisions on board. The boat and cargo were valued at 200,000.

Gen. Geo. B. Mann has assumed command at Helena.

It is understood that Gen. Steele will take the field soon. Another expedition is talked of.

Generals Morgan and Asboth are both at Memphis.

There is nothing later from General Grant's army.

CAIRO, Dec. 13.—From several sources we have confirmation of the report that the rebels in Mississippi are falling back, but to what point is not so certain. One report is that they are taking shelter behind the Big Black river, at Canton.

The rainy season has commenced in Mississippi, and already it is with great difficulty that cannon and wagon trains are moved. For some time several transports have been engaged in traffic with the confederates below Helena as has been reported under authority of the government. Salt, provisions and general plantation supplies have been taken down and exchanged for cotton. This traffic is now pronounced contrary to the regulations of the government, and several steamers have been arrested.

After the 15th inst. there will be no more monopoly in the sale of newspapers on military railroads in this department. That will be put on a par with other legitimate trade.

In consequence of the great numbers of pimps and thieves, now in Cairo, Gen. Tuttle has issued an order that all persons found here without visible means of support shall be arrested and put to work in the Quartermaster's Department.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The Washington Star says: Dispatches from Grant's army state that we had captured 1,200 prisoners while in pursuit of Pemberton's army, and more were coming in hourly.

Who is J. Wesley Greene?

The Bogus Plenipotentiary Exposed.

THE TINKER LOSES HIS JAPAN.

A Bigamist, Forger, Convict, and Swindler Exposed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12, 1862.

The story of J. Wesley Greene's mission to the President as envoy extraordinary from Jeff. Davis, is an arrant imposition. We have the man's history as discovered through the agency of the pastor of the First Methodist Protestant church.

Greene is a bigamist, having married four wives in succession, without the formality of a divorce. He is a forger, and has served two terms in the State prison. He was licensed to preach in Cincinnati, and attempted to introduce himself into the church here, which led to the discovery of the above facts. Full particulars and documents are given in to-morrow's Gazette.

REMARKS.

Yes, and we too "have the man's history as discovered through the agency" of an intelligent and thoroughly responsible gentleman now seated at our elbow, who has known this J. Wesley Greene for eleven years, and in all that time nothing good of him. Not to employ the terms for the purpose of calling hard names, the reprobate namesake of the great founder of Methodism, is undoubtedly a scoundrel a good many carats fine. Smooth, plausible, pious when that vein will serve, he might deceive the very elect, even temporarily a President elect, and his Cabinet.

Our informant first knew him in Monroe, Michigan, in the year 1851. The subject of this brief sketch came thither in the capacity of a Methodist exhorter to aid in a revival work. He was superabundant in zeal, unctuous in prayer, and especially occupied with a tender concern for the female members of the flock. He formally paid his addresses to a very estimable girl, a teacher in the Monroe Female Seminary. Every preparation was made for their marriage, when a dead stand still was put to the proceeding by a telegraph from a Mrs. J. Wesley Greene of Cincinnati. This discovery, enhanced by a demonstration among the indignant citizens, set Mr. J. Wesley Greene on his travels in a manner more lively than dignified for a clergyman.

He next turned up in Philadelphia under arrest for obtaining on swindling pretences a large amount of jewelry. He escaped imprisonment only by a flaw and again dove under the surface of society to reappear at Sandusky, Ohio. Meanwhile his former wife had obtained a divorce in Cincinnati from her worthless spouse, and he, left to "maiden meditation fancy free" led to the altar an excellent girl whom he won by his pious conversation.

In the year 1858, J. Wesley Greene attempted his former Philadelphia trick at New York with unlike success, and was convicted and imprisoned. His Sandusky wife obtained a divorce from him and he disappeared from the view of the public again. The Pittsburg discoveries may be more minute and circumstantial than these above, but we have given enough joined with the reference elsewhere made to show that if Jeff. Davis made J. Wesley Greene his special emissary to the Chicago Times, the choice was an excellent one, and the unities entirely preserved. He will be "a good enough Morgan" for the tory Times until a better can be found. It is such authority as this that the Northern tories (and Storey's) are desirous to base a deliberate assault on the loyalty of the people by talk of peace. J. Wesley Greene who left this city with his present wife in great haste last evening is a very worthy tool for so nefarious a job.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

TPE PRESIDENT STANDS FIRM.

"Emancipation the Only Salvation of the Country."

CIRCULATION OF THE POSTAL CURRENCY.

The Court Martials and Military Imbroglio.

THE MEDIATION AND THE PEACE QUESTIONS.

FIRST DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1862.

Revs. J. R. W. Sloane and A. M. Milligan of the Old School Covenanter Church, called on the President to-day, as a delegation from the Synods, to urge him to steadfastly adhere to his proclamation of freedom. They had an interview of over an hour, and came away highly gratified with the results of their conversation. Mr. Lincoln assured them that he believed emancipation was only the salvation of the country; that there could be no peace till slavery was abolished, and that he meant to stand by his proclamation.

This assurance is the more gratifying, as within a week or two, numerous circumstances have led to the fear that the President was becoming weak kneed on the subject.

Measures are being taken at the Treasury Department to have postal currency distributed to postmasters throughout the Northwest, and thus speedily brought into more general circulation. The difficulty hitherto has been that the requirements to have postal currency exchanged for treasury notes at the treasury depositaries, practically gave the whole circulation to large cities, to the exclusion of the rural districts.

Gen. Pope's friends deny that Sigel has made any formal demand for a court of inquiry. Sigel's friends assert that it has been forwarded. Pope's friends assert that if it has been, it failed to reach the proper authorities, and that Sigel is as slow in coming to attack here, as he is in the field, and they add that nothing would please them so much as to have Sigel demand such a court.

McClellan left the city to-day. He is one of the last on Porter's list of twenty witnesses, and his examination in that case wont therefore come up for perhaps a couple of weeks yet. Pope's evidence against Porter is mainly completed, and Porter will soon begin on his rebutting testimony.

In McDowell's court of inquiry, to-day, Gen. Keyes being examined with reference to the number of troops proposed to be left for the defense of Washington, testified that he himself, with Heintzelman and McDowell, proposed that the forts on the right bank of the Potomac should be fully garrisoned—those on the left (north bank) be left unoccupied, and that there should be a covering force in front of the Virginia line of 25,000 men.

On the same occasion Sumner was of the opinion that 40,000 men left for the defense of Washington would suffice.

Gen. Keyes also testified that he had known McDowell intimately since 1844, and knew him to abstain totally from the use of intoxicating liquor.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, December 12, 1862.

Nothing of any interest transpired in Congress to-day. The House was not in session, and the Senate adjourned after sitting an hour or two with bare quorum, and transacting some unimportant business.

Mr. Fessenden's speech yesterday on arrests continues to be talked of as a great effort, not unworthy of the best days of the American Senate. His argument that the President was not sworn to obey the Constitution, but simply "to preserve, protect and defend it," attracts special attention, and is regarded as unanswerable.

Cassius M. Clay is back again in Porter's court martial. To-day, Heintzelman testified as to the ability or inability of Porter to obey Pope's order. His evidence went somewhat, though but slightly, to relieve Porter.

Attorney General Bates regards the admission of West Virginia as unconstitutional. His opinion, it is thought, will have considerable influence in preventing the President from signing the bill.

THIRD DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Midnight.

Combinations of Northwestern men are forming to urge upon the President the necessity of appointing a Republican as Secretary Smith's successor, a decided opposition being organized to Holt's appointment on the score of his not being a Republican. Developments of yesterday and to-day, puts a new phase on the contest, and naturally diminishes Holt's hitherto fair prospect.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day agreed on the appropriation bills—one for the army, one for West Point, and the third a fortification bill. The army appropriations for the next year are agreed upon for seven hundred and forty-one millions. There are unusually large appropriations for fortifications in New York, Maine and Florida.

Some members of the Committee on the conduct of the War, do not hesitate to say that the testimony given by prominent witnesses before this committee, directly conflicts with McClellan's evidence before McDowell's court. It is probable that some of this testimony will be introduced to rebut McClellan.

Mrs. Caleb B. Smith is receiving numerous subscriptions for the Christmas dinner for the soldiers in the hospitals in Washington. Over $1,000 dollars was received to day. The State of Indiana, through Col. Dennis, makes large additional subscriptions. The amount is not yet announced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Official information just communicated warrants the assertion that the French government has no idea of prosecuting any further their propositions for an armistice or mediation.

No propositions of any kind, in any form, from any insurrectionary quarter, have been received by President Lincoln or any of his Cabinet.

No discrimination in regard to the press was made or known at the State Department, in regard to foreign correspondence. A remedy will doubtless be applied to prevent further complaints.

Much has recently been said about the invention of First Assistant Engineer Whitaker, for firing guns under water. A dozen persons have brought similar plans to the attention of the Navy Department. It is no new invention or secret, having been successfully applied by Fulton and others. No practical importance seems to be attached to the subject.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The New York Times, Washington special says:

It is positively affirmed that Gov. Hamilton of Texas, sailed with Banks' expedition.

The Senate Post Office Committee has authorized its chairman to report in favor of the proposition of sounding for a telegraph line from San Francisco to the Amoor River.

FROM THE GULF.

INTERESTING REPORTS OF COMMANDEPS.

Operations on the Enemy's Coast.

Important from the Coast Blockade.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Rear Admiral Farragut endorsing a report from Lieut. Commander McKean Buchanan, of the United States gunboat Calhoun, dated off Brasher City, Nov. 29th, stating that an expedition started from the Calhoun on the 23th ult., up Bell River, and returned on the morning of the 28th, with a launch mounting a 12-pounder Dahlgreen howitzer and two prisoners. The remainder of her crew escaped. She had on board sixty tents and a few worthless shotguns.

Com. Buchanan states that he learned that the rebel steamer Victoria was fired and blown up off Last Island about two weeks before the date of his report. It appears she broke her piston rod, and sent a boat for assistance. When hearing that our forces were in possession of the place, they went back, set fire to, and then deserted her.

Com. Buchanan learned from a rebel officer who came up with a flag of truce, that her crew had arrived in Frankina, La., and that the steamer was loaded with arms, ammunition, clothing, &c.

Acting Master Frederick Crocker, commanding the United States steamer Kensington, in Pensacola Bay, reports to the Navy Department, the 25th of November, that on the 12th ult. the British schooner Maria, from Balize, Honduras, and on the 11th the rebel schooner Corey, from Havana, were taken in the attempt to run the blockade at Sabine Pass, and sent to Key West for adjudication.

Commander Caldwell, of the iron-clad gunboat Essex, reports to the Navy Department, off New Orleans, under date of Dec. 3d, that he seized, at the depot of the Baton Rouge and Opelousas Railroad, 226 barrels of molasses, and delivered it on board the store ship here, agreeably to the order of Rear Admiral Farragut.

He states that this molasses is the product of the enemy's country, and was transported to Baton Rouge for shipment up the river by a steamer which was expected the day after our arrival.

River Matters at Burlington.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Dec. 12.—It has rained all day. The ice in the river moved at 1 o'clock p. m. Passengers and freight are unable to cross to-night. Over 5,000 hogs are awaiting shipment East.

For Banks' Expedition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Additional forces of Banks' expedition left to-day, including the 49th Massachusetts and two companies of Rhode Island cavalry.

From Iowa.

DES MOINES, Dec. 11.—The Greybeard regiment, at Muscatine, were mustered into the United States service last Tuesday. The regiment is intended to do garrison duty.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—For the Mississippi Squadron ten Hospital Stewards. $25 per month. Apply at the Naval Rendezvous, corner of Lasalle and South Water streets. JAMES D. SINCLAIR, Recruiting Officer. de13-y161-1w

WANTED—Ten Tailors on Coats, also fifty girls, to assist in manufacturing clothing. None but good hands. Apply to J. J. WEBER, northeast corner of Lasalle and Kinzie streets. de13-y164-3t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY a few additional pupils for instruction on the Piano Forte. Good references given. Terms reasonable. Address "J. M. B.," Post Office Box 3?3?, giving name and number of residence, where the advertiser will be pleased to call and perfect arrangements. de13-y165-1w

WANTED.—TO TRADE.—A light Horse and Wagon, suitable for the grocery or meat business, for a heavier horse and express wagon, or will pay cash for a second-hand express wagon. Call at 48 State street, up-stairs. de13-y15?-3t

WANTED FOR CASH—A House and Lot on the West Side, North of Van Buren, South of Lake and West of Peoria streets. Will pay from fifteen to twenty-five hundred dollars. Address P. O. Box 3193. de13-y177-3t

BOARDING—Wanted for a gentleman and his wife, with bed and sitting rooms, somewhere in the neighborhood of West Side. Address with terms, soon, "BOARDING," Tribune office. de13-y115-1t

BOARDING—A suit of pleasant front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, can be had at 78 Monroe street; also, board for two without rooms. de13-y114-1w

WANTED—A thorough, reliable Canvasser for
CASS COUNTY, ILLINOIS.
Apply at once to J. H. JOHNSON, Post Office Box 4??? Chicago, enclosing a stamp.

BUGGY and HARNESS WANTED in exchange for a good gold watch. Any person wishing to make such an exchange, please address P. O. Box 3???, at this office, stating where and when it can be seen. de13-y115-1t

New Advertisements.

LOST—On Lake street, on Thursday afternoon, a Portemonnaie, containing thirty dollars and a hair ring—the only money which the owner has. Any person leaving the same at the office of Perkins Bass, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 41 South Clark street, will be liberally rewarded. de13-y118-2t

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.—Tickets can be procured at Hovey's Seed Store, 73 Lake street; Barnum's Variety Store, 1?? Lake street; Root & Cady's Music Store, 95 Clark street, and at the Park Building. de13-y109-1w

SPECULATION.—FOR SALE.—The Stock and Fixtures of a well-established Stationery and Fancy Goods Store, in one of the best locations in the city. Business paying. A rare chance for any one who wants business. Store for rent. Apply at No. 171 South Clark Street. Address P. O. Box 828. de12-y116-5t

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be obtained by applying at 223 and 225 South Clark street. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few minutes walk from the Post Office or Court House. de12-y121-3t

FOR SALE—Potatoes. A choice lot of Peach Blow and Pink-Eye Potatoes for sale at BOOTH & CRONES, Foster House. de11-y49-2tnet

FOR SALE—A valuable Water Mill. The subscriber offers for sale on very favorable terms his valuable Merchant Flouring Mill, situated in the beautiful city of Niles, Michigan, being on the Michigan Central Railroad, eighty-seven miles east of Chicago. This Mill is propelled by one of the best streams for manufacturing purposes in Michigan, affording a full supply of water every day in the year. It is now in good order and in operation. Information desired in reference to the property may be had of
Messrs. D. W. Mather & Co.,
of Chicago, or by application to the subscriber in this city. [de13-y106-1t] S. B. FINLEY.

WANTED. WANTED.
Bank of State Indiana at ½ prem.
Kentucky Money at ½ prem.
Missouri Money at ½ prem.
State Bank of Iowa at par.
State Bank of Ohio at par.
Small Legal Tender Notes at ½ prem.
THE HIGHEST RATES PAID FOR
Gold, Silver and Demand Notes,
CANADA AND FOREIGN
GOLD AND SILVER.
Country Bankers and Merchants
Do not sell at Published Quotations
(either newspapers or circulars), without first getting our rates.
JAMES BOYD,
BANKER AND BROKER,
38 CLARK STREET.
[de13-y109-1t]

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Parker, Raymond & Mellen is this day dissolved. E. D. Raymond retiring. R. S. Parker and Jno. O. Mellen will continue at the old stand, under the name and style of Parker, Mellen & Co., and will settle the business of the old concern.
R. S. PARKER,
E. D. RAYMOND,
JNO. O. MELLEN.
de13-y127-1w

PARKER, MELLEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
127 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
Liberal advances made on shipments to ourselves or to our correspondents East. de13-y12?-1m

WHITE WILLOW—(Salix Alba.) Having bought nearly the entire stock of this Willow in this State, I am prepared
TO FURNISH CUTTINGS
In large or small quantities at
Reasonable Rates.
The State Horticultural Society "Recommended the WHITE WILLOW as a live fence, where timber, shelter and fence combined is desirable."
All my Agents have written certificates from me, which purchasers will please ask for to insure getting
THE GENUINE ARTICLE.
Address Post Office Box 4295, Chicago. E. S. PIKE.
de13-y17-1awnet

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!
ENVELOPES!
A large stock to be sold cheap, to close up a stock, at 39 Lasalle street. RUFUS BLANCHARD.
de13-y108-1t

PAPER BAGS.
AT BUTLER & HUNT,
Wholesale Paper Warehouse, 48 State street.
CASH FOR RAGS.
de13-y102-1w

BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
IMPORTED PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS
MR. J. BAUER,
99 SOUTH CLARK ST., LARMON BLOCK,
has just returned from Europe with the largest and finest assortment of Albums ever brought to this country. For sale at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times. dec13-y96-2w

THE MODEL COOK STOVE,
With two ovens for
COAL OR WOOD,
Surpasses all other Stoves in
Economy, Durability, Perfection of Finish, Capacity, Convenience, and Beauty of Design.
A. B. & G. H. MILLER,
Nos. 235 and 237 State street.
dec12-y95-1m-net

GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
PARIS PLAIDS,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1862.
On the petition of Jonathan Haines, of Pekin, Illinois, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 27th day of March, 1849, for an improvement in Harvesters for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 27th day of March, 1863.
It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 9th day of March, 1863, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
The testimony in the case will be closed on the 28th day of February, 1863; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C., and the Tribune, Chicago, Illinois, once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publication to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
D. P. HOLLOWAY, Commissioner of Patents.

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Every variety.
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All of which will be sold at the lowest figures made in this market for FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS. Our salesrooms cover a space of 53 by 200 feet—the largest west of the seaboard—giving us unsurpassed facilities for showing goods.
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ONE FIRE WILL LAST THE ENTIRE SEASON,
Without Re-kindling
IN THE
LITTLEFIELD COAL BURNERS.
For sale by
VAN SCHAACK,
47 State Street, Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

Chicago Tribune.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

FORWARD THE WHOLE LINE!

The splendid success of Gen. Burnside at Fredericksburg in accomplishing that which the great Frederick pronounced the most delicate and difficult achievement in war—crossing a deep river in the face of an enemy—gives promise of an energetic campaign in Virginia, simultaneously with like movements in the departments of the Cumberland and Tennessee. "Forward the whole line" is now the order from the Commander-in-chief. Burnside, Rosecrans and Grant, hold in their hands the destinies of the country, and according as they win or lose does the country live or die. We have no fears of the result, for we believe that they are each and all fighting Generals, and that their armies are the embodiment of valor and endurance. The hopes and prayers of humanity go with them, and the nation holds its breath for tidings of their grapple with the enemy.

Forward the whole line! Give the rebels no time to reinforce Virginia from the West, or the West from Virginia. Let not Bragg transfer his columns to aid Van Dorn, or Van Dorn move his army to help Bragg out of a bad scrape. Give each rebel regiment something to do all the time on its own ground, and the results will be a wonder to our day and generation. Apart from military results, which must be glorious and decisive in every quarter, the political consequences of such strategy will be sudden and marvelous. No set of demagogues dare raise their heads in Congress or the country to hawk at the Government, or clamor for peace, while energy leads and victory crowns our armies in the fields. Let the Mississippi be opened, and Vallandigham, Richardson, Mahony and the Chicago *Times* will be cowed to the condition and tone of sucking doves. Let Burnside defeat Lee in a decisive engagement, and Fernando Wood's crest will fall forty-five degrees on the instant. Strike down the rebel armies, and the Tory party in the North will be stricken down by the same motion. Smite the head, and the tail will drop. Forward the whole line!

J. WESLEY GREENE.

This wretched impostor, who has assumed the editorship of the Chicago *Times*, was yesterday arrested for obtaining goods under false pretenses. Owing to some informality in the warrant for his arrest he was released, but of the fact that he dares not go back to the scene of his swindling performances Mr. Greene can himself abundantly testify.

Since Mr. Greene has become editor of the *Times* his fame has been noised unpleasantly abroad in the neighboring State of Michigan. A gentleman in this city yesterday received a letter from an acquaintance in that State, urging him to call on Mr. Greene (supposing that gent to be flush about these times,) and solicit him to refund the principal and interest of a former swindle perpetrated at Monroe, Mich., in the year of grace 1851. Mr. Greene was at that time sporting the character of a Methodist minister, and, after borrowing a sum of money from a brother in the church, suddenly vamosed. The party victimized demands repayment—that is all. We urge Mr. Greene to settle up at once, as otherwise the gentleman will certainly attach the Chicago *Times* office for the amount.

A NATIONAL CANAL.

We publish elsewhere an important letter from Wm. H. Osborn, Esq., President of the Illinois Central Railroad, to the President of the State Agricultural Society, proposing an organized effort to make the Erie Canal a national work of sufficient capacity to carry off the products of the West. The facts there enumerated are worthy of the careful consideration of all who have at heart the perpetuity and the prosperity of the nation. Our increased surplus products have completely overtaxed and clogged the avenues of transit to the seaboard, thereby enhancing the price of freights to a figure that leaves little if any margin of profits to the producer. Unless new avenues are opened, or the capacity of our present lines of transit are greatly increased, a very few years will render the condition of our farmers exceedingly deplorable from the very abundance of their products.

The enlargement of the Erie Canal by Congress—the remedy proposed by Mr. Osborn—will receive the cordial support of the West. The measure was associated last winter with the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and with a proper combination of interests, the improvement of both can be secured before the adjournment of the present Congress. The enlargement of these great national thoroughfares is alike essential to the safety of the Union, in a military point of view; and to its permanence and prosperity for all time to come. All that is needed to make the Erie Canal all that is desired, if we mistake not, is the enlargement of its locks, and the entire sum needed to complete that and the improvement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal would not exceed a week's expenses of the Government. Their value even commercially would be a dozen times their cost, giving the nation more property and commerce to tax, and thus enabling it at an early day to pay the expenses of the war.

We therefore cordially commend the suggestions of Mr. Osborn to all our readers. Let the West organize and bring its influence and power to bear upon Congress to secure that attention to its military safety and commercial interests which their great and constantly augmenting magnitude demands.

THE COTTON FAMINE.

Providentially the last excuse for the intervention by Great Britain in our affairs will be soon taken away, by the facts with which the friends of the United States are making the press of Europe ring. They will prove that the cotton famine in England, the reputed cause of the distress in the manufacturing districts, is no famine at all; and they will be able to show that, had not the American war broken out, the scenes of distress and suffering now unhappily the rule among English operatives, would have been just as certainly enacted as the consequence of the stoppage of the mills by reason of an excessive production of cotton goods during the two or three years past. In a word, the manufacturers have exceeded the capacity to absorb their products; and there is not so much a want of cotton, as the lack of a market in which cotton fabrics may be sold. Woven cottons are, to-day, after having paid heavy ocean transportation, increased commissions and exchange, twenty per cent. lower in India than in Manchester; the same is true of the other great markets of the world; and though speculation upon prospective scarcity of the raw material keeps up the price in the manufacturing districts, there is little probability that our war will be long enough continued to enable the speculators to realize their expected profits. Peace will destroy them before the supply of fabrics now on hand can be exhausted. In confirmation of these views, we find the following in a Paris letter to the New York *Evening Post*:

A striking article appears in the *Presse* from the pen of M. Felix Foucou on the cotton question in England. The writer says that before visiting England he held the general opinion that the distress in Lancashire was caused by the American war. His inquiries, however, led him to quite an opposite view. He found that the crisis in Lancashire was caused by a *glut* in the market of American cotton—an excessive surfeit of manufactured goods, during the two years which preceded the rupture of the Union. But without this rupture, the distress which to-day reaches the operatives would have enveloped the employers, and in time the merchants and bankers; that by the ruin of some hundreds of the heads of industry it would have become more terrible to the manufacturing population, by restricting the resources from which public charity has come; that these same employers, and in turn the merchants and bankers, have realized enormous profits by speculation, thanks to the blockade of the Southern ports, which blockade preserved Europe from a general decline of raw cotton, which would have been still more accelerated by an accumulation of manufactured cottons. Intervention is not only useless, but to be avoided; for the very worst thing for England would be the raising of the blockade, and the free importation of more cotton. It is not the dearth, but the abundance of the article, which causes the distress. This truth is gradually coming to light in England through the press.

So it appears that the rebellion, instead of being a curse to English industry, has, by cutting off the supply of raw cotton, saved the English manufacturers and bankers from the ruin with which they were threatened. In the face of the excessive supply, it has raised the price of cotton goods and preserved to mill-owners and their bankers the means of relieving the destitution of their operatives, who would have been still worse off had peace been maintained. This, though an unexpected and novel view of the question, doubtless embodies the truth.

A SOUND OPINION.

A certain class of persons in the East and certain others in the West, are clamoring for a great increase in the paper money of the government. It is their panacea for all the evils that war carries in its train. We invite their attention to the following extract from the recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury, who has given the subject great attention. He says:

The addition of so vast a volume to the existing circulation would convert a currency of which the benefits thus far have greatly outweighed the inconveniences, into a positive calamity. Its consequences would be vast diminution of exports, inflation of prices, increase of expenditures, augmentation of debt, and, ultimately, disastrous defeat of the very purposes sought to be attained by it.

Mr. Chase has one of the soundest and most vigorous intellects in the country. During his career he has made Finance his special study, and of all our statesmen not one has so completely mastered that subject as he. His opinion, then, is entitled to the respect which none will accord to the senseless dunces who pretend to believe that paper, by legislative enactment, can be transmuted into solid gold.

Negro Colonization.

The recently published correspondence shows that our Government proposed the voluntary colonization of Americans of African descent in the British colonies, but Earl Russell declined the proposition.

General Webb, Minister to Brazil, has been exerting himself to affect a treaty by which all the freed negroes of our country shall be transplanted to the regions of the Amazon, at the expense of the United States, and there endowed with land gratuitously by Brazil, and, at the expiration of a term of years, become citizens of Brazil, with all the rights and privileges of the free negro population of the empire—all of whom, by the constitution, are the recognized equals of the white man, and equally eligible with him to the highest office of the empire, and where already the social distinctions between the white and black races which once existed have been nearly eradicated.

As serious fears seem to be entertained by the people of Nicaragua that the President intended establishing a colony of free colored persons in some part of Central America, our Minister to that country assures its government that no such project will be attempted against the known wishes of the people of these States.

General Churchill.

General Churchill, late Inspector-General of the United States army, died at Washington on Sunday night. Sylvester Churchill was born in Vermont, and on the 12th of March, 1812, was appointed from that State and civil life as a first lieutenant in the 3d artillery; captain in August, 1813; assistant inspector-general with the rank of major in the same year; breveted major in artillery for ten years faithful service August 14, 1823; major April, 1835; inspector-general with the rank of colonel June, 1841; breveted brigadier-general for gallantry at Buena Vista, 1847. On the 18th September, 1861, Gen. Churchill was retired from active servic on account of incapacity resulting from long and faithful service. He was succeeded by Brigadier-General Randolph B. Marcy, the father-in-law of Gen. McClellan, who is the present senior inspector-general of the army. Gen. Churchill was about 70 years of age.

Lovejoy and Wickliffe.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Advertiser* says, the venerable Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, who (with Mr. Crittenden,) keeps alive recollections of the ruffles and dignified manners of the statesmen of the antediluvian epoch, introduced a resolution on "contraband" catching in camps, which provoked a sharp discussion between him Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois. It is very evident that the negro is not yet banished from Congressional debate, and Mr. Lovejoy rather hit the Kentuckian by parodying the description of Patrick Henry of the Tory sympathizer who went around the revolutionary camps shouting "beef! beef! beef!" The soldiers of the Northwest had hastened to protect Kentucky from rebel hordes, and were saluted by the modern Tories with the cry of "negroes! negroes! negroes!"

Depatrue of Gen. Blair.

General Blair and staff left St. Louis on Wednesday for the Lower Mississippi. His brigade, embracing as it does some of the finest officers and men in the Western army, expect to participate in the expedition for the reduction of Vicksburg and the opening of the Mississippi River. The Missouri troops, we are well assured, will acquit themselves in a handsome and effective manner.

Iowa Soldiers' Vote.

The official canvass of the votes of the Iowa soldiers foots up as follows: Republican, 14,874; Democratic, 4,115. Republican majority, 10,759.

☞ The Burlington (Vermont) *Times* is informed that there are now collected at Rouse's Point about 14,800 muskets, 250 swords, 500 large revolvers, 5,000,000 of caps, and eleven tons of powder, which were shipped from New York city. A portion of these arms were once stopped by Provost Marshal Draper, while *in transitu*, but very singularly permitted to go forward. They are now held at the Point by Marshal Dun, by the order of the Secretary of War. The weight of these articles is over 100 tons, and their estimated value is $200,000. The weapons will arm seventeen regiments. A Mr. Heydecke came forward as the agent having the commodities in charge, but, on examination, has been discharged as guiltless. The owners or shippers have been discovered, but their names are not made public.

☞ The Hudson River is closed. Owing to this fact, and the suddenness with which it was done, there are at Albany a crowd of canal boats, having on board the following amount of grain, which was on its way to New York:

Wheat, bu	198,000
Corn, bu	280,900
Oats, bu	167,100
Barley, bu	59,400
Total bu	704,600

A greater quantity of grain than was ever embargoed at Albany before.

In addition there are large quantities of flour, beef, pork, lumber, staves, &c. Also, a fleet of Rondout boats not included in the subjoined list, and several vessels with lumber

At Troy, there are about sixty boats containing produce.

APPOINTMENT.—The Lynn *Reporter* states that Mrs. F. W. Lander, of that city, widow of the lamented General Lander, has been appointed Lady Superintendent of Hospitals in the Department of the South, and will soon proceed with her mother to Port Royal, S. C., where they will reside. She is said to be eminently fitted for the position.

RAISING COTTON IN IOWA.—Otis Whittemore, Esq., of Bowen's Prairie, Jones county, Iowa, raised some very handsome samples of cotton in his garden the past year. Mr. Whittemore says: For its culture I would recommend a sandy loam, where the ground descends to the south. It requires a rich soil and should be manured.

AN AMERICAN UP FOR PARLIAMENT.—A native Philadelphian, Mr. Joseph Rodney Croskey, has offered himself as a candidate for the British Parliament from Southampton. Mr. Croskey was formerly an American Consul at that port, and has been for some years engaged in extensive business in London.

☞ An attempt was made a few days since to arrest the editor of the Jerseyville *Democratic Union*, published at Jerseyville, in this State, for disloyal practices, but the scamp got wind of what was in store for him, and left early.

THE CASE OF COL. THOMAS SNELL.

More Performances of Bogus General Gilbert.

Last summer, at the call of the President for 600,000 men, Gov. Yates applied to many prominent and influential citizens of Illinois to aid him in filling up the quota from this State. Among those applied to was Thomas Snell, an old, wealthy and influential citizen, living in the centre of the State. Mr. Snell had been a life long Democrat.

Snell left everything, business, property, and family, and in a very short time, by his personal influence, formed a regiment. Many men among them worth tens of thousands of dollars enlisted as privates. Snell was made Colonel. His idea was that war meant to hurt, damage and injure the enemy. He declared that his men should not go cold or hungry, if the enemy had means to supply them; that he would not guard rebel property, be that property negroes, pigs, turkeys, or anything else. He was ordered to Louisville. In marching through Louisville the regiment sang the "Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue," "John Brown," "Kingdom Coming," &c. From that moment they were marked. His regiment was ordered to Elizabethtown. They went without tents or provisions, and were told that provisions and tents should follow them. For thirty hours his men were without food or shelter. He made secessionists and traitors feel his nerve. In a few hours after, a little upstart by the name of Baldwin, purporting to be a Captain on the staff of another upstart named Gilbert, who claims to be a Major General, came down to arrest Col. Snell. Baldwin was astonished to see the regiment; declared he never saw such a regiment; could not tell who were officers or privates. He found the Col. sawing wood with an old neighbor, a private holding the stick. Balwin told them that all Illinois soldiers were thieves; that they came to plunder; that he would sooner turn his guns upon the Abolitionists than the rebels. The regiment was going to resist. Col. Snell quieted the mutiny. The Colonel was taken to Louisville and put in prison among rebels. A parole of honor was denied him, though rebel officers were allowed to go all over the city, wearing the uniform of traitors. Such a thing as a refusal to accept the parole of an officer of his rank was never known before.

They had no charges against the Colonel; would give him no satisfaction; would not listen to him. Col. Snell sent to the Hon. Leonard Swett and Hon. Lawrence Weldon, United States District Attorney for the Southern district of Illinois, two of his personal friends, to come and see him.

They came and asked Gilbert what charges he had against Col. Snell. The only charge was that his men had sung "John Brown." The company that sung it the loudest were all Democrats. They asked Gilbert what rights Col. Snell had violated. Gilbert replied to Swett and Williams that Snell had got to be made an example of, Illinois soldiers were all thieves. We suppose it shocked the rebels to hear the profane songs of Northern freemen. They were told by Gilbert that Snell could be court-martialed, turned over to the civil authorities, or shot in fifteen minutes. Colonel Snell was finally relieved and ordered to report to Gov. Yates. He will not lower his standard. He promised to take care of his men and he will do it. He thinks more of his men than he does of rebel onion patches. More of his country than of the right of a rebel to hold a negro. He will not make the gentlemen composing his regiment, his old friends and neighbors, negro catchers. He believes in hurting rebels and traitors. He wants the rebellion put down, and if slavery is also put down he will not shed any tears. Holding those opinions he speaks them out. He did not enter the service for money. He has money enough without it. He holds the opinions of the privates, who get only thirteen dollars per month. He wants the war ended so he can go back to private life.

Those opinions are high crimes and misdemeanors in the estimation of Gen. Gilbert and Gen. Boyle.

Now, how long shall these things be? It may be that in some minor technical details of military life Colonel Snell is not well posted. But we insist that a man like Colonel Snell, who has been actuated by the most honorable and patriotic impulses, should not be treated like a dog. We insist that the administration shall dismiss such men as Baldwin and Gilbert, for Baldwin was only the shadow of Gilbert, who is only the shadow of Buell. It was at Elizabethtown that Colonel Turchin's difficulties commenced. We tell the administration that good men should not be stricken down to accommodate such men as ex-Governor Helm of Kentucky, whose sons and sons-in-law are officers in the rebel army.

AURORA.

A National Canal Proposed.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 8, 1862.

William H. Van Epps, Esq., President State Agricultural Society, Dixon, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—It seems to me desirable at this time that some organized and responsible body of gentlemen, directly representing the land interest of this State, should meet for the purpose of consultation to determine the most practicable method of improving the facilities for carrying to market the vast products of this and the neighboring States west of Lake Michigan. The cultivation of the most fertile land in the world is almost rendered unprofitable through the unnecessary expense of handling and transferring our crops to tide-water. We are confined to a narrow water-course. The Erie Canal sufficed when the Northwest sent 50,000,000 bushels of grain, but is utterly inadequate to taking off our present surplus of upwards of 150,000,000 bushels.

It is almost idle to extend the internal improvements of the Northwest, or to urge the farmers to produce more, while every acre cultivated adds to the volume of business which already chokes the narrow channels of the Erie Canal and three trunk lines of railway. A broad water-course from Lake Erie to the Hudson, through which our lake vessels can float without breaking bulk, will cheapen the cost of transportation to the point at which we can supply the European markets profitably under all circumstances.

A leading commercial house in London writes: "Of the present population of Europe, which is two hundred and eighty millions, about one hundred and fifty millions are consumers of wheat, using annually upwards of one hundred millions of quarters, or one thousand millions of bushels. This mass of people may be considered to press always upon the means of subsistence, or supply of food, since there is no instance within the memory of man of any large accumulation of wheat for want of buyers or consumers; it is only by a succession of two or three abundant harvests that prices can be brought in Europe to a low level, say 30s per quarter in England, and 30s on the Continent. Such was the case once in this century—in 1835. Overwhelming importations from your country would operate in the same way as a succession of abundant crops in Europe. These would, in course of time, depress prices to the minimum of 30s in England, and 30s in Europe—(the average price of wheat in England for twenty-two years has been 54s 6d per quarter.) Such a state would presuppose that America could furnish an annually increasing immense supply at the cost of 3s 4d, or 83c per bushel on board at the shipping ports, and probably no less a quantity than five hundred millions of bushels would have that effect." This reliable and carefully revised statement seems conclusive in regard to the markets. There is an almost unlimited demand for our products—wheat, Indian corn, barley and provisions.

The question of transportation is vital to the interests of our agricultural State. Illinois has for two years sent away food enough to supply ten millions of people, and November of each of the last two years has closed down upon a surplus of food in this State as large as that sent off in the shipping season. At this moment, only a fortnight after the close of navigation, all the lines of railways east from Chicago are blocked with beef, pork, flour, and every description of provisions. It may be said that this is exceptional in consequence of the loss of the Southern trade, but it is hardly the case. Iowa and Missouri suffer more from the loss of the trade with the South, for the grain of those States cannot afford the railway transportation from thence to the lakes. Their crops are largely in the hands of the producer, waiting for the opening of the Mississippi.

Nine-tenths of the products of Illinois grown near the lines of railways constructed within the last fifteen years, and upon which over three-fourths of the population of the State reside, have hitherto been forwarded to Eastern markets. If the Southern trade was resumed at once, it would, doubtless, be found at the close of navigation next year, that as large a supply of food will be left in the country, solely from the want of means during the periods of open navigation of the lakes and canal to take forward the surplus.

Every experienced farmer will confirm the statement that it requires four or five years before new settlers, even upon our easily managed prairie soils, can furnish a large surplus for market, and, I think, will agree that the effect of the extraordinary emigration to this State, between 1852 and 1856, was not apparent in the surplus products until the harvest of 1860. We have now been blessed with abundant harvests, and have overtaxed all the resources of the avenues of transit to tide water to such an extent that our own competition to sell has destroyed our profits. The charge by water upon a bushel of corn to New York, for instance, has, for two seasons past, been four times as great as the cost of producing it. We must regard this question, not only as essential to our own maintenance and prosperity, but as one of the highest national importance.

This food-producing district should have closer connection with the commercial interests of the East and of Europe, by a National Canal. Every fibre of the national wealth and prosperity will be strengthened thereby. The harvests from our prairies will double our foreign exports, when this grain is poured out as rapidly as it can be furnished even by our present population.

Within five years after the construction of a ship canal from the Erie to the Hudson, a necessary outlet from the lakes to the sea, the exports of grain from Chicago alone may safely be estimated at 200,000,000 bushels.

For two or three years past we have had a surplus equal to ten times our local wants, and vastly beyond the capacity of the canal or railroads to take away. The cost and delays of transportation are so great that the farmers in this State reap no fitting reward for their industry. Their crops are wasted, and, living in this abundance which is wasted everywhere else, they are poor and need the comforts and luxuries of life. Single-handed they cannot remedy this evil. For aid they must look to the national resources. The work is of national importance, and must add immensely to the national wealth.

I would respectfully suggest that your State Agricultural Society should consider this matter; if in your judgment it is wise to do so, should memorialize Congress; and, if deemed expedient, suggest to your Legislature the propriety of instructing your Representatives and Senators to urge upon the national council the importance of the enlargement of the Erie Canal—a subject which is now under consideration in Congress.

I am your obedient servant,
W. H. OSBORN.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

SEVERE ENGAGEMENT AT COFFEEVILLE.

Five Thousand Rebel Infantry Resist our Cavalry Advance.

COL.'S DICKEY AND LEE COMPELLED TO FALL BACK THREE MILES.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
IN CAMP NORTH OF THE YOCKENAPATOPHA, SEVENTEEN MILES SOUTH OF OXFORD, MISS., Dec. 6, 1862.

When I penned my last letter we were hotly pressing the rear of General Van Dorn's retreating column, and fully expected to encamp to-day at Coffeeville. From here to Grenada is but eleven miles, and here we thought to spend the Sabbath.

"MAN PROPOSES, BUT GOD DISPOSES."

This is a trite expression, and a true one. We did propose to capture Coffeeville, but just as the hand was outstretched, which was to enclose them within its grasp, they managed to escape, and came near enclosing us within *their* grip. Not to put too fine a point upon it, they came very near capturing our whole command, and making a mess of the expedition.

A SOUTHERN YANKEE.

Dr. Simmonds, the planter at whose farm we encamped for the night, is a genuine specimen of the genus Yankee, with Southern surroundings. He emigrated to Mississippi thirty years ago without a dollar, has accumulated a large property in lands and "niggers," married a Southern lady, and fully identified himself with Southern society and Southern institutions. He claims to have been *privately* a Union man, but was compelled to express himself otherwise, because his Northern birth and antecedents render him liable to suspicion

BURNED HIS COTTON.

The rebels in their evacuation of Water Valley, burned his cotton—400 bales—and the night that we occupied the village, an out-house containing thirty bales more was fired, it is supposed, by rebels, and these he lost. He has still 200 bales left, with which he hopes to make an honest penny by selling it to the Yankees. This may account for the moderation of his political views, and his sudden conversion to loyalty. The doctor's corn cribs and fodder stacks were eaten up by our horses, and our soldiers killed his sheep and pigs, and to use his own expression, "he was bare of subsistence and in danger of starvation." There was no help for it, as the boys were out of rations, and were forced to "subsist upon the enemy."

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

About dark Thursday night it began to rain, and from then until daylight the rain fell in torrents. There was not a moment of let up. Those of us who were fortunate enough to secure quarters in the doctor's log mansion fared well enough, but the poor soldiers sleeping upon the wet ground with nothing to protect them from the inclemency of the weather but a single pair of blankets, must have suffered exceedingly. There is a certain sort of romance connected with the encampment of an army in the open air in midsummer; but when the same duty is required in chill December, and in the rain and snow at that, my experience is, that then the romance disappears and it becomes a stubborn and disagreeable fact.

THE NARRATIVE.

My narrative left us at Water Valley, with the following order of march for the morrow. Col. Misener, with the 3d brigade in the advance, Col. Lee with the 1st brigade in the centre, and Col. Hatch with the 2d brigade in the rear. This order was changed in the morning by Col. Misener taking a road running parallel with the Coffeeville road, which brought him to the rear of Col. Lee's column when he reached it. The column was thus led by Col. Lee.

THE CROSSING OF THE OTUCKALAFFA.

During Thursday night, a plantation road was discovered leading south of the farm, where we were encamped, and connecting with a private bridge which the enemy had neglected to destroy. This bridge was picketed heavily, as were also all the roads and paths leading to it, and instructions given to prevent any rebel demonstration against it. A large detail was employed during the night in filling the ruts and holes in the road, and making it passable for our wagons and artillery.

THE MARCH.

At 7 o'clock Friday morning the column started in the order indicated above. At a proper distance from the river, a large advance guard was sent forward, and a company of mounted men deployed to the right and left of the road as skirmishers. We met no opposition until four miles out, when we came upon the rebel videttes. Here the advance was strengthened, and moved ahead cautiously, a mile or more, when we encountered a company of confederate cavalry. Here there was a sharp skirmish, resulting in the retreat of the enemy. They fell back constantly receiving accessions to their numbers, to the next hill. There were alternate skirmishes and retreats until the timber was passed. Just beyond the open field there was an eminence fringed with scrub oaks and covered with a dense undergrowth where the enemy was posted in considerable strength.

ARTILLERY MANEUVERS.

At this point the skirmishing became heavy, and the enemy holding their ground, Col. Lee brought forward a 10-pounder James' rifled gun, and unlimbered the piece. Before placing it in position, however, the enemy slowly gave way, and without firing, the pursuit continued. Slowly the column followed. A half mile further on, the same maneuver was resulted, but a new retreat made it again useless. Finally the rebels crossed a cleared valley through which flowed a small creek. On the south side was a thick growth of brush and timber. On this hill side they made a determined stand, repelling our skirmishers. The head of the column arriving at the Northern bank, Col. Lee here placed his gun and briskly opened fire with shell. A dozen rounds opened the hill side to our skirmishers who rushed up to it and drove the enemy a mile, where he made another more determined and, as it proved, final stand. The column moving over, the gun was again planted on an open slope, and prepared to open fire.

Not anticipating any serious demonstration, while the gun was being placed in position, your correspondent galloped forward a hundred rods to a house to witness the effects of the shell. Hardly had our gun opened before a full rebel battery replied, and dropped solid shot, grape and canister, in rapid succession, before, behind and all about us. At least a hundred shots were fired before there was any cessation. This was more than I had bargained for, and although I had a double log house and a brick chimney between me and the shell which were exploding so fiercely around me, I was by no means at ease, and took the first opportunity to gallop to the rear and out of range.

THE STAND OF THE REBELS.

While this cannonading was going on, in front were heard rapid, heavy and continuous volleys of musketry. It proved that our dismounted skirmishers, moving slowly over a low piece of ground, driving those of the enemy, were suddenly confronted by long double lines of infantry, which rose from the ground where they had been concealed, and poured volley after volley of musketry into our ranks. Our skirmishers of course fell back precipitately, save those whose dead and wounded bodies lay before this fearful fire. Meantime the enemy's battery was sending its fiery messengers into our midst, two shell bursting within ten feet of our gun. The rebels had our range exactly, and served their battery admirably.

THE RETROGADE MOVEMENT.

At once Colonel Dickey and Lee discovered that the position was untenable, and that a force far different in character and strength from any they had anticipated was attacking us, and that a retrograde movement must be executed and speedily. Flanking parties and skirmishers were at once called in and send back, and slowly the gun with its support of dismounted rifles moved backward. Two squadrons of the 4th Illinois cavalry, under Captain Townsend, were left in front to delay the advance of the enemy.

Hardly had our gun crossed the valley and reached the position from which we had first fired, when our advance and protecting squadrons followed us, driven before the enemy's infantry, who were charging forward with cheers and yells. The gun was placed in the old position. On one side were deployed several companies of the 7th Kansas, under Lieut. Col. Herrick, and on the other a battalion of the 2d Iowa, and several companies of the 4th Illinois under Maj. Love of the 2nd Iowa, and Col. McCullugh of the 4th. Col. Lee stood near the gun, directing its fire which now opened with terrible effect.

On our right advanced two regiments of rebel infantry with their colors; on our center, another, while two more regiments were marching in column towards our left flank, endeavoring to attack that exposed point, simultaneously, with our gun opened, the deadly revolving rifles of our dismounted cavalry. The enemy fell in heaps; but for every one killed two stepped forward to take his place. Their impetuous charge could not be stopped, and when they were within four rods of the mouth of our cannon, Col. Lee ordered the piece limbered up and moved to the rear.

All behind us now was woods, hills and deep ravines. For a moment covering the retreat of the gun, our riflemen held the enemy in check, and then slowly retired up the hill, halting every few rods to throw a volley on the advancing lines now immediately on their rear. Thus did they march for a quarter of a mile—a march through a continuous storm of leaden rain.

Arriving at the top of the hill, the eyes of our brave boys were gladdened by the sight of two long extending lines of kneeling riflemen flanking each side of the road.

And here, by way of parenthesis, let me tell who they were, and how they came to be there.

When Col. Dickey had discovered that the enemy were in superior force, and our men, in obedience to orders, had fallen back, Col. Hatch's brigade, consisting of the 2nd Iowa, Maj. Coon, the 7th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Prince, and one battalion of the 5th Ohio, was ordered to cover the retreat. His command already weakened by details through the day was ordered to throw detachments on the flanks and await the attack of the enemy—concealing four companies of dismounted riflemen, under a narrow ridge, supported by four companies of mounted sabres.

As I have before indicated, two regiments of rebel infantry—one in line, the other in column—were advancing on double quick, cheering like madmen. Hatch reserved his fire until the enemy was within twenty yards, and now up rose our gallant cavalry and forth rolled the volleys like echoing thunder. Five rapid discharges from 300 rifles would check a stronger than this rebel force. They halted, wavered, and fell back; but new accessions being received, the enemy advanced upon our left and right flanks. To avoid being cut off, our boys fell back through the dense timber, contesting every inch of the ground as they retired. Meantime new lines were formed, fresh troops were brought from the rear, and wearied ones marched back. But as fast as these orders could be executed, fresh troops were brought against them. The great danger was from flanking movements, which the enemy's great numbers allowed him easily to make, and a hasty retreat was ordered. The horses, led by every fourth man, were moving back rapidly, covered by a rear guard of mounted squadrons and dismounted rifles. This was attempted to be flanked on several occasions. In one of them, Colonel Hatch, Lieut. Col. Prince and Major Nelson were separated and came near being captured; and at another time Colonel Prince and Major Coon were cut off, but the bravery of the accompanying cavalry, who, while it was still too dark to know the exact position of the flankers, steadily aimed at the flashes of their guns until they were compelled to retire, prevented such a catastrophy. In these flanking dashes the enemy captured several prisoners.

So went the battle for two long hours. Up and down the wooded hills till night fell, and the moon shone out bright and clear to light the work of death, continued the struggle. Officers and men did nobly. Colonels Dickey, Lee, and Misener, Lieut. Colonels Prince and McCullough, Majors Coon, Love and Rickards, and those under them, were everywhere exposed to the most galling fire, and personally directed the movements of their commands. One of Colonel Lee's best officers was killed, and five of Colonel Hatch's were wounded. Lieut. Colonel McCullough, of the 4th Illinois cavalry, fell bravely at the head of his column, shot in the breast. He is doubtless dead, or, if alive, a prisoner. Col. Hatch's horse was killed under him and Col. Lee's disabled by a Minie bullet. At length, having continued this expensive pursuit for three miles, the enemy desisted and drew off his forces. Our column formed again and again, but backward we passed over the road of the morning, having by the sacrifice of precious blood demonstrated the proposition that 2,000 cavalry, in a country where they cannot act as such, cannot cope successfully with 5,000 infantry.

We reached our camping ground at 9 o'clock in the evening, and after a feed and rest for our horses, at 2 o'clock in the morning we were in the saddle, and headed for our present camp, where we arrived at 8 o'clock this morning. We have had a toilsome and exhausting march, and both men and horses need to recuperate. I do not know in what direction will be our next movement.

And now comes my saddest duty—to record the list of the killed, wounded and missing. "Missing" is always an indefinite term, since they may be either killed or prisoners. Let us hope the latter. The list herewith presented I believe to be very nearly correct:

FOURTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Lt. Col. Wm. McCollough, wounded in the breast, supposed mortally, and a prisoner.

Company C.
Capt. Townsend, shoulder, slightly.
K. L. Walker, foot, slightly.
T. C. Garrett, foot, slightly.
Harry Weaver, arm, slightly.

Company E.
A. F. Waldo, shoulder, slightly.

Company G.
John Herr, thigh, slightly.
Wm. Stitheimer, both legs and body, badly.

Company H.
M. Mahin, neck, badly.

Company I.
Elliott Hyde, killed.
Enoch Hunter, body and foot, slightly.

Company K.
Sam. Lattenville, arm, seriously.
Delos Prevasche, shoulder, seriously.

Company M.
Richard Keitt, shoulder, seriously.
Peter Johnson, shoulder, slightly.
Calvin Williams, missing and badly wounded.

SEVENTH KANSAS CAVALRY.

Company A.
Sergeant H. Jennings, wounded in the foot.
C. M. Ford, shoulder, thigh and leg.
John Hurst, leg.
J. D. Wilson, hand.

Company C.
John Howard, killed.

Company D.
Sergeant N. B. Hinsdale, killed.
John N. Early, missing.

Company G.
Wash. Gayhart, missing.
Joel Frankeburger, missing.

Company I.
Second Lieut. Ed. Colbert, wounded in the leg, slightly.
Albert Hubbard, killed.
Sergeant Jesse Graham, mortally wounded.
George Abrams, mortally.
Corp. J. H. Bates, cheek.
Fred. Bates, hand and leg.
F. M. Schilling, missing.
William Schilling, missing.

Company K.
Second Lieut. T. J. Woodburne, mortally.
Sergeant M. J. Thompson, mortally.
W. B. Paine, missing.
TOTAL—Killed, 3; wounded, 11; missing, 6.

SECOND IOWA CAVALRY.

Lt. McGregor, A. A. A., wounded slightly.

Company A.
Barney Mc Lane, wounded.

Company B.
Sergt. Gibson, wounded.

Company C.
Henry Reese, wounded.
Chas. Bucker, wounded.
E. King, missing.
E. Burrell, missing.

Company D.
M. J. Needham, wounded in shoulder.

Company G.
Capt. Eystra, wounded in arm.
Lieut. Budd, wounded in leg.
H. B. Waters, wounded.
Philip Smith, wounded and a prisoner.
E. F. Rigby, wounded and a prisoner.
H. Jones, wounded.
George Eddy, wounded and a prisoner.
A. McDonald, wounded.
Robert Smith, wounded.
David Reynolds, missing.
Wm. Riggins, missing and supposed killed.

Company H.
John Graves, wounded in leg.
Lieut. Harrington, wounded in knee.
William H. Betts, wounded.

Company I.
Sergt. Carmichael, wounded.
Joseph Bedner, missing.

SEVENTH ILLINOIS CAVLRY.

Company D.
Capt. W. H. Reynolds, prisoner.
Sergeant Davis, wounded slightly.
Sergeant Bone, wounded slightly.
Private Winn, wounded slightly.
Private Fairchild, wounded slightly.

Company I.
J. Clink, wounded.
J. Powers, killed.
B. Towner, wounded.
C. Horan, prisoner.

Company F.
O. S. Smith, killed.
W. H. Victor, prisoner.

Company M.
F. Wiley, wounded.
H. Grinnell, wounded.
George Andermann, prisoner.

Company H.
G. M. Sergt. Crawford, wounded.
William B. Hall, killed.

Company L.
Samuel Shott, wounded.
J. M. Wilson, prisoner.
M. Park, missing.

Company K.
George Boller, wounded.
E. B. Rankin, prisoner.

In addition to the above, there are thirteen privates missing, probably taken prisoners.

In the 3d Michigan, Major Moyer commanding, two were killed and one wounded. I am without a report of the part taken by this regiment in the action, but from what I know of the officers and men, I am sure they acquitted themselves honorably. At one time, Col. Misener and Major Coon were entirely flanked, and compelled to rejoin our retreating column by taking a large detour to our right through the woods and swamps.

PERSONAL.

I enclose an excellent map of the battle ground, derived from notes taken on the spot and during the thickest of the fight, by Capt. W. B. Gaw, engineer officer of Gen. McPherson's staff, who was temporarily detailed for duty with Col. Lee, and accompanied him in the advance of the perilous movement.

Col. Lee accords to Capt. Gaw the greatest praise for his efforts in gaining topographical information of the route passed, and for the gallantry and intrepidity he displayed, and the assistance he rendered him at a period when to be in the front was to be in the greatest peril. Personally your correspondent is indebted to him for valuable aid and suggestions in the preparation of the series of maps with which I have accomplished my record of the expedition.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Miss'g.
7th Kansas	3	8	8
4th Illinois	1	13	3
7th Illinois	3	11	20
2d Iowa	1	21	4
3d Michigan	2	1	..
Total	10	54	35

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
NEAR WATER VALLEY, MISS., December 4, 1862.

An excellent supper and breakfast of chicken and corn bread, how obtained, known only to our intelligent contraband, who caters for the mess, joined to a capital night's rest, refreshed and prepared us early in the morning to resume the pursuit of the enemy. We were in the saddle a little after daylight, and winding our way over the hills and down into the vallies, which here constitutes a remarkable topographical feature of this portion of Mississippi.

Col. Lee had despatched one company of the 7th Kansas, in charge of Lieut. Woodburn, of company K, to Paris, late in the evening, to make a reconnoissance of the country and discover if any portion of the enemy's train had passed that way. Lieut. Woodburn reported that he learned that a large number of baggage wagons and several hundred carriages belonging to citizens who were fleeing from the wrath to come, passed through Paris a little before daylight, guarded by a battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. He reached the village a little after daylight, but with his small force did not deem it prudent to attack them, and prudently withdrew to our old camping ground. He joined the column soon after we had departed, and reported result to Col. Lee.

MORE PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Two miles in front we captured two prisoners belonging to Wall's Texas Legion, who informed us that the rebel cavalry passed at 9 o'clock last evening and were, to use their own smooth expression, "scared a heap." Just beyond where we captured them, we came upon the blackened remains of camp equipage and clothing, which, in their hasty retreat, the rebels had piled and burned. At a cotton gin, two miles ahead, our skirmishers reported a body of rebel cavalry, and very soon came in with a dozen prisoners. The experience beyond this point was similar to that before we reached it. We were continually skirmishing and continually bringing in infantry and cavalry, until by nightfall they numbered 125 able bodied men. These were captured with arms in their hands, mostly the English Enfield Rifle, all of which we were compelled to destroy, since we had no transportation.

Three miles from Water Valley we came to the cross road leading to Springdale, and learning that a considerable body of cavalry had passed that way, Col. Lee dispatched three companies to that village to reconnoitre. Capt. Collins of the 4th Illinois cavalry had command of the detachment, which consisted of two companies of the 4th Illinois, and one company of the 2d Iowa. They rode rapidly to Springdale, and returned in the course of an hour, reporting the capture of a squad of rebels who had set the railroad bridge across the Yockenapatopha at that point on fire, and the capture and parole of ten prisoners, who, in some of the skirmishes of the few last days had been seriously wounded. While awaiting the report of Capt. Collins, Mr. Shipp, a planter and a politician of considerable prominence in this neighborhood was brought to the Colonel, and gave us an interesting description of the condition of the State. He represented Mississippi as being utterly impoverished, and to use his own words "gone up." The Confederate army had spent the preceding night in front of his mansion, and his house was used by Gen. Van Dorn as headquarters. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under Buchanan, is now an officer on Van Dorn's staff, and holds the commission of captain in the Confederate States army. Jake slept on a pallet before the fire last night, and took his corn dodger and bacon like an honest man. Mind, I don't say he steals, but I do say that there are certain swamp land transactions which happened years ago, that indicate that his perception of the dividing line between honesty and dishonesty is exceedingly dim.

CATCHING TARTARS.

Just as Capt. Collins returned we moved on, and at the brow of a hill, a half mile in advance, Lieut. Maxwell of company K, 7th Illinois cavalry, stepped to the roadside with a couple of prisoners. Early in the morning the Lieutenant had been taken prisoner by a portion of Jackson's cavalry, and a detail left to guard him. Lieut. Wallace of company E, and Lieut. B. F. Hyde of company I, 4th Illinois cavalry, were on the left flank directing the movement of the skirmishers, when a squad of cavalry, who, for the moment, were concealed behind a building, came suddenly upon them and overpowered them, making them prisoners. They were placed in charge of the same detail guarding Lieut. Maxwell. Just as the additional flankers came in sight, the three Lieutenants, by a preconcerted movement, themselves turned upon their guard, and with the assistance of the skirmishers, who just then came up, captured the captors, and brought the entire squad to Col. Lee.

From here to Water Valley, our men were continually bringing in prisoners and driving the enemy. Those in front of us passed rapidly through the town and crossed the bridge spanning the Otukalaffa, a mile beyond, which they just had time to destroy before our advance reached it. The river is here too deep to ford, and either the bridge must be rebuilt or a new bridge or ford discovered. Col. Dickey came into town just as we occupied it, and directed the pursuit to be suspended for the night, and the cavalry to go into camp.

Col. Hatch's brigade, which left Oxford yesterday morning, via the old Coffeeville road, here joined us. Early in the morning, the rebels set fire to the railroad depot and a train of cars. The former was entirely destroyed, but three of the latter were saved.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. HATCH'S BRIGADE.

From an officer of Col. Hatch's command, I have derived the following accounts of the experiences of this brigade since it left Oxford yesterday morning. A perusal will give a clear idea of our entire pursuit:

On the morning of the 3d Col. Hatch's second brigade of cavalry, consisting of the 7th Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel Prince commanding, 2d Iowa commanded by Major Coon, a battalion of the 5th Ohio cavalry under charge of Major Richards, started from Oxford in pursuit of one column of the army of Price, Van Dorn & Co. They took the main road west of the Mississippi Central Railroad leading direct to Coffeeville. Two miles from Oxford they attacked the enemies outposts, at eight o'clock in the morning, and captured forty-three prisoners and two officers. This was done by a sudden and spirited lash of the 7th Illinois cavalry. Skirmishing was the order of the entire day, and resulted in the driving of the enemy over fourteen miles to the Yockenatopha River. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a lively fight occurred at the bridge and trestle work over the river and continued until dark. The enemy succeeded in destroying one. Our men, the 7th Illinois managed to preserve the best crossing, (Porter's Bridge) unharmed, against a strong outnumbering force consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. During the 3d Col. Hatch's brigade captured ninety-two prisoners and fifty horses.

On the morning of the 4th, to-day, the 2nd Iowa took the advance, which we had held during the night. At the bridges skirmishing commencing at daylight. The 2d Iowa captured the enemy's pickets, and fought over every foot of the ground to Water Valley, when led by Major Coon, they charged the rear guard of the enemy's infantry, capturing sixty prisoners. When this charge was made we were only fifteen minutes in the rear of Gen. Van Dorn and staff. We captured one mountain howitzer, a quartermaster's train of wagons and a train of cars, which they had abandoned and set on fire.

A SHARP FIGHT WITH REBEL CAVALRY.

At 12 m. while fighting the enemy in front, eight rebel regiments of cavalry attacked Col. Hatch in the rear, when he formed in line of battle in a ridge of timber, the 2d Iowa on the right, and the 7th Illinois on the left. Major Coon and Lieut. Col. Prince dismounted half their men, and received the enemy's charge on foot with with great gallantry and coolness. The enemy advanced gallantly and poured in a galling fire, but were repulsed and slaughtered in great numbers, falling dead at the feet of our regiments. Our men steadily advanced, nor gave an inch, driving the rebels before them. At the moment they were hardest pressed, Colonel Hatch ordered Major Rickard's to charge with his battalion, the 5th Ohio, which he did with great spirit, and threw them into confusion. As an instance of the closeness of the fight, men and horses were killed close enough for the commander of the brigade to touch them with his sabre. I understand that Col. Hatch compliments Major Coons and Lieut. Col. Prince, for the splendid manner in which they fought their men, and the coolness and spirit evinced by them in carrying out his orders. Considering the character of the fighting, our loss is very slight—twenty-five men killed and wounded. I have been able to obtain the following names of the killed and wounded:

Lieut. Perry Reed, Co. K, 2d Iowa cavalry, wounded.
Corp. McLane, Co. A, 2d Iowa cavalry, wounded.
Newton Dawrence, Co. A, 2d Iowa cavalry, mortally wounded.
F. C. Kelly, Co. K, 2d Iowa cavalry, killed.

Col. Hatch reports having captured during the day, 183 prisoners, and 64 horses. 308 prisoners in a single day, will *do* for the two columns.

To-morrow the entire cavalry force continues in pursuit in the following order:

Col. Mizener's brigade takes the advance, Col. Lee's the centre, and Col. Hatch the rear of the column. Col. Dickey, of Gen. Grant's staff, has assumed the general direction of the pursuit.

P. S. Generals Van Dorn, Price and Pemberton left the hotel fifteen minutes before we arrived.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Banks Expedition—A Frustrated Movement on the Rappahannock—Seward's and Gurowski's Volumes—Seward Defeating Republican Congressmen—Secretary Chase's Recommendations—Position of the Ways and Means Committee.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1862.

The hope against hope, against facts, against the opinions of those most entitled to respect, that Gen. Banks might, after all, be bound to Virginia, to some point at which his forces could co-operate with those of Gen. Burnside has been dissipated. Southward of the capes the fleet has gone; to the Gulf, without doubt; but whether to Texas direct, or via New Orleans, may be a question. I hear that the transports are to rendezvous at Ship Island; but I know not upon what evidence this statement is made. Confirmation of the report that Butler is to be superceded comes through several channels, and I fear that it is true. Whatever truth there may be in the current rumor that he has been and is surrounded by a swarm of hungry insects who are sucking the lifeblood of New Orleans, and fattening themselves at the expense of the national Treasury, it is certain that as a whole his administration has been thoroughly unsuccessful. Gen. Banks is accounted on all hands an admirable officer, an excellent governing man, but was there no other place for him? And what now shall be done with Gen. Butler? Shall he be tried on charges preferred by Reverdy Johnson? Shall he be sent into coventry, because his boldness has been objectionable to foreign governments? Or, shall he be sent into the field, where he has never distinguished himself? Butler at New Orleans may be a nuisance in the eyes of the Reverdy Johnsons and the Sewards; but Butler, popular, Butler in the North will be an elephant, the right disposition of whom will present a difficult problem. And Banks at New Orleans, left to himself, no longer bound to the Government's apron strings by the telegraphic wires—a fact upon which he felicitated himself, as he was on the point of sailing—will make for himself a national reputation. So these President-killers will have these two rivals on their hands still.

The impending movement on the Rappahannock, of which I advised you in my last, still impends. The left wing had marched a portion of the distance toward the point, a few miles above Port Royal, at which it was to cross, when the storm put a stop to further progress, for the time being. It was also discovered that the rebels had moved down stream *pari passu* with our troops, and the Washington *Star*—a venomous little paper, which is in the habit of publishing forbidden news, under the very nose of the Administration—announced that the army *had* crossed at Port Royal.

I have not yet had opportunity to read Secretary Seward's new volume of diplomatic correspondence, nor the companion volume by Count Adam de Gurowski, being his diary as kept from the first month of the rebellion. I opine, however, judging from the extracts from each, that have met my eye, and from the character of the contributions to each, that read together they will throw a strong light upon the character of Secretary of State, and tend to elucidate still farther the unfortunate qualities which eminently unfit him for his place in a time of war. The "sixty days" philosophy is preached with as much unction in his later as in his earlier letters. The absurd proposition, that the true panacea by which to heal the body politic and reunite the sundering members, is a war with England—a proposition attributed to him in the days of April 1861—is gravely advanced more than a year later. The same turgid rhetoric and linked vagueness long drawn out would seem to characterize both volumes. More to our entertainment, and with a directness of speech in strong contrast with his former chief's cloudiness, atrabilis Gurowski leads his readers behind the scenes.

Defeated Republican Congressmen from New York come to the capital full of wrath against Mr. Seward to whom they ascribe their disaster in their own districts as well as in the State. His personal and political friends, they say, all or almost all, held aloof entirely from the polls or openly joined the Democracy. One can hardly help crediting the reports to this effect, coming as they do from so many quarters, through so many independent channels; particularly when one considers in connection with them the well-ascertained fact that the Secretary of State personally wrote letters tending to defeat the re-election to Congress of John F. Potter, one of the very staunchest, boldest and truest friends the country or the government possesses.

Although the announcement that the Committee of Ways and Means are willing to give Secretary Chase's scheme a fair trial is correct, it is not to be supposed that they have much faith in its potency to achieve the object in view. On the contrary, some, perhaps a majority of the members believe that he will soon find that he cannot profitably supply the sinews of war by means of loans and that he will feel obliged before the session closes, to recommend the passage of a law authorizing further issues of Treasury Notes. At the same time, there is a strong opposition to his banking project, and although some think otherwise I cannot but doubt whether even the proposition to impose a slight tax on bank paper, much less that to enforce the substitution of national currency for it will secure a majority of both Houses this winter. The bank bill embodying these measures, commands the support of only a minority of the Ways and Means.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal Bill.

The New York *Times*, in an article commenting on Col. Webster's report on the proposed enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, says:

The proposed canal is of great importance, and will probably be ordered to be constructed by the present Congress. It will commence at Chicago, (Lake Michigan,) and follow the line of the Illinois and Michigan Canal southward to LaSalle, on the Illinois River—a distance of ninety-six miles. The present canal will be widened and deepened, so as to have a width of 160 feet on the bottom, with sloping rock walls of ten feet. The depth of the canal is to be seven feet, so as to be easily navigable by vessels drawing six feet of water. From LaSalle the Illinois River is to be followed to its junction with the Mississippi River, a distance of 220 miles, in which there is a total fall of 28 feet. It is calculated that seven dams and locks on the Illinois River will afford a sufficient depth of water, the year through, to keep the communication perfect. The locks, both on canal and river, it is proposed to make 350 feet long and sixty feet broad. This is something quite unheard of in the size of locks; and their immense capacity may be understood in the explanation that twelve of our present ordinary canal boats could be put through on one lockage, in from fifteen to twenty minutes. The entire canal, when completed, is to be fed from Lake Michigan, which has an elevation sufficient to pour an unceasing stream of its waters toward the Mexican Gulf. And its rise and fall in the course of the year is hardly perceptible to the closest gaugers of its tides, so that the supply to the canal would be never failing.

The estimated cost of this great work is $13,346,324. The entire length of it (310 miles) will lie in a country as rich as the valley of the Nile, and salubrious and populous, with industry, as that valley never was. The Erie canal (354 miles long) received in tolls the present year over $5,000,000. The great Illinois canal, to connect the Mississippi valley with the Atlantic seaboard, would be a far more imposing work in its beginning than the Erie canal in its projection was supposed to be.

But it is only in its military aspect and as a means of national defense that Congress can entertain the project. And there is reason on these grounds to justify the work. In case of war with England, that power could cover the lakes with gunboats and annihilate the immense commerce of our lake States and the Northwest. It would be of incalculable value to the United States in such contingency to be able to turn through the ship canal an iron-clad fleet of gunboats from the Mississippi River and transports filled with hardy Western soldiers. The ability to do so would insure the sweeping of every vestige of English power from the borders of the lakes, down the St. Lawrence to the ocean and into it.

LITTLE PATTI IN PARIS.—The debut of Adelina Patti in Paris was a brilliant success. After her first air in "Il Barbiere," she was showered with bouquets, among which were several adorned with little American flags, flung on the stage by Americans present. The Paris newspapers are unanimous in her praise. Hector Berlioz, in the *Revue Musicale*, advises those who wish to see "gentleness united to *naivete*, Hebe in person, the goddess of youth who has quitted the gods to visit us," to go to the Italian opera where Patti sings. Berlioz is usually a severe critic, but he seems to be quite fascinated by the little New York girl.

☞ Abbie J. Smith of Davenport, Iowa, committed suicide by taking poison, on the 8th inst. A Coroner's jury brought in a verdict that Dr. J. C. Parker, who had abducted, seduced, and abandoned the deceased, was guilty. He should be arrested and punished to the utmost extent of the law.

☞ The New York papers state, that in answer to their advertisement for proposal for furnishing 300,000 pounds of printing paper per week, a proposal has already been received from a party to supply the amount at a large reduction from current rates.

☞ The New York *Times* of Wednesday has an editorial favoring the projected enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

☞ The *McHenry County Union*, published at Woodstock, has been discontinued, and its subscription list transferred to the *Sentinel*.

THE BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.
We have just received from the closing sales, 100 pieces Bright, Plaid, Full Boiled SILKS, for six shillings a yard. 75 pieces Rich Chintz Figured Drouget Silks for one dollar a yard. Extra qualities Double Faced Silks, for nine shillings.
500 Pieces RICH BROCHE VELOURS,
New styles, for two shillings a yard. 500 pieces rich new styles VELOUR VALENTIAS for two and six pence.
All the above goods we are selling for one-half the present value. They are the only
GREAT BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.
We have received within a few days a large assortment of Rich Wool Plaids, Balmoral Skirts, Balmoral Hose, Magenta Merinoes, Garnet Silks, Lustreless Silks,
BONNETTS PONSOTS,
And all the choice brands of Real Lyons Black Silks, Lyons Silk Velvets, Paris Velvet Cloaks, Cloth Cloaks, Mourning Goods, in great variety.
And many very scarce and choice styles of goods, not to be found elsewhere in this market.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, SHIRTINGS and FAMILY GOODS, of every kind, in unlimited variety, CHEAP.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.

GREAT SALE OF
CLOAKS
AT S. WILSON & CO.'S
194 LAKE STREET.
$10,000 WORTH OF
ELEGANT CLOAKS IN
RICH VELVET,
RICH SILK,
VELVET CLOTHS,
PLUSHES,
BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS.
ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
Sale to Last 15 Days.
The Ladies of Chicago have only to examine the Goods to convince them that they are by far the MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF CLOAKS ever offered in this city, and that they are sold at very low prices.
S. WILSON & CO.,
194 LAKE STREET.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.
We invite consignments of
BROOM CORN,
Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer
Special Inducements
By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All inquiries promptly answered.
RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON,
Commission Merchants, 348 South Water street.

78 LAKE STREET.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find in our store a large stock of
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
Yarns, Hoods, Nubias and Skating Caps,
SKIRTS AND CORSETS,
Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Ruffings, Velvet Ribbons, &c., including a complete assortment
NOTIONS.
Our stock is inviting, and buyers will find our figures VERY CLOSE for NET CASH.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

1862. DRY GOODS, 1862.
Staple and Fancy,
FOR THE FALL TRADE.
HARMON, GALE & CO.,
(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)
53 Lake street - - - - Chicago, Ill.
We offer to the Trade a large and well assorted stock of COTTON and WOOLEN Goods,
DRESS GOODS, WORSTED GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS,
HOSIERY,
And other Goods in our Line. Our stock was purchased before the late rise in Goods, and believing we can offer superior inducements, we solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.
HARMON, GALE & CO.

GROCERIES.
16 & 18 STATE STREET.
C. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES.
Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

HOGS, HOGS, HOGS.—We are now prepared to handle
LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS
to the best advantage. Parties in the country will find it to their interest to ship their pork to us. We will guarantee quick sales at the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES,
and immediate returns. BATES, STONE & CO., 217 South Waterstreet, Chicago.

78 LAKE STREET.
HOOP SKIRTS
AT COST,
FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 LAKE STREET.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Stock now in and very complete for the
FALL AND HOLIDAY TRADE,
All of which are of our own IMPORTATION, and will be sold low to
Cash and Short Time Buyers.
The attention of
Sutlers and Yankee Notion Dealers
Is respectfully solicited.
No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and LaSalle streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes which we have now in store and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade, at Boston and New York jobbing prices.

GROCERIES.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
75 South Water street, Chicago,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS and PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE,
EMBRACING
Sugars, Fish,
Teas, Tobacco,
Coffees, Rice,
Syrups, Spices,
Molasses, Soaps,
Dried Fruit,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, } Chicago.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO
190 & 201 Randolph St., Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &C., &C.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.

WOOLEN HOSIERY,
Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral Hose,
FINE RED AND BLACK YARNS.
HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS,
Men's Half Hose, Sontags, Nubias, Mittens, Sleeves, Leggings, &c.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
WOOLEN YARNS.
HAND-KNIT SCARFS, (our own importation.)
MEN'S HALF HOSE, LADIES RIBBED HOSIERY.
New Commenced Slippers,
All at the lowest cash prices.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 Lasalle street.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.
MARTIN & BROS.,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
44 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods,
AT LOW PRICES.

WYANT & POWERS,
DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
8 Tremont Block, Dearborn St.,
Have just received a full stock of every variety of
Fall and Winter Goods.
Job lot of GLOVES, very cheap.
GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS.
AND SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED TO FIT.
Collars, Ties, Undershirts, Drawers, Half Hose, Umbrellas, &c.

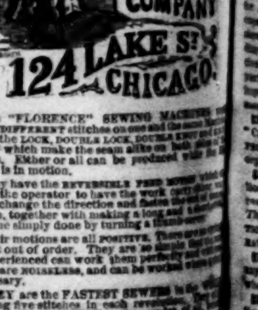
SALT! SALT! SALT!—The Subscribers, AGENTS FOR SEVERAL OF THE CELEBRATED SAGINAW WORKS, Offer Salt in lots to suit purchasers, for immediate or future delivery, at the lowest current rates.
GELPCKE & THORNE,
134 South Water street.

1000 BALMORAL SKIRTS
Of the best styles in market
JUST OPENING AT
STRYKER & CO.'S,
141 Lake Street.
500 CLOAKS
Of our own manufacture, comprising the new styles in Plush and Fur Beaver.
500 Wool Blankets
Of the best manufacture and at low prices.
100 Dozen Wool Hoods, Sontags,
NUBIAS, SCARFS AND COMFORTERS,
All seasonable goods
SHAWLS.
A large assortment now opening of all kinds and sizes. We are now receiving a very large stock of CLOTHS, consisting of every description.
OVER-COATINGS, PLUSH, FUR AND SPECKLED BEAVER CLOTHS,
Cloaking Cloths and materials in great variety.
Gloves and Hosiery, of every kind,
HOOP SKIRTS AT ALL PRICES,
Ladies and Gents Under Garments, a fine assortment.
DRESS GOODS,
Embroideries, Lace Setts, Cambric Setts, Collars, Valenciennes, Lace Collars, Kids, Prints, Sheetings and Table Linen.
All of which we are now offering at as low prices as can be found elsewhere. Call and examine before making purchases.
STRYKER & CO.,
141 LAKE STREET.

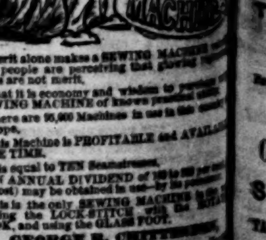
DEALERS IN
TOYS
AND FANCY
Christmas Goods
WHO CONSIDER
"A Penny Saved as one Earned,"
WILL FIND AT
PEUGEOT'S
WHOLESALE TOY HOUSE,
108 LAKE STREET,
New, Desirable and
SALEABLE GOODS,
AT LESS THAN PRESENT
Eastern Prices.
WE BOUGHT BEFORE THE RISE,
AND WE ARE GIVING OUR CUSTOMERS
THE BENEFIT OF IT.
108 Lake St., 108 Lake St.
PEUGEOT. PEUGEOT.

NOVEMBER, 1862.
SPECIAL NOTICE
TO BUYERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
BUCKSKIN GOODS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, ROBES,
&c., &c., &c.
We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1862, which makes our stock the largest and the best assorted in the West, which will be offered at LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN VALUE.
We invite particular attention to our stock of EXTRA HEAVY BUCK GLOVES, MITTS and GAUNTLETS, LADIES' and GENT'S FUR GOODS, 1000 dozen NUTRIA FUR and other WARM WINTER CAPS, for MEN and BOYS.
ORDERS
Will always receive prompt and careful attention.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25 Lake street, Chicago.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.
THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
SEWING MACHINES.
Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862.
Signal reward to the great American Inventor—Premiums taken by the Howe Sewing Machine at the International World's Fair this season in London, England, where the
HOWE MACHINE
Took the Imperial Gold Medal as the first highest premium for excellency of Machine; also four Gold Medals as First Premiums for the four different kinds of work; also four Honorable Mentions for good work, comprising the only Premiums given, either for excellency or for work. Thus the Original Howe Sewing Machine, from which all others derive their value, has established itself by taking five Gold Medals, and four Honorable Mentions out of five, at the World's Fair, where all of the leading Sewing Machines both in this country and Europe, were on trial, and pronounced the best Sewing Machine in the world.
☞ Agents wanted in the Western and Northwestern States.
Circulars, containing full descriptions of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail.
Address T. A. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 80 Lake street, Chicago.



The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, DOUBLE KNOT and KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the machine is in motion.
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work run either to the right or to change the direction and fasten the ends of seams, which, together with making a long and short stitch, is done simply done by turning a thumb-screw.
Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly.
THEY are the FASTEST SEWERS in the world, making five stitches in each revolution. They will sew dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.
Agents wanted throughout the Western States, with a small investment of capital, a permanent business can be readily established. For circulars and samples of work, address
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.
Salesroom, 124 Lake street.



Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.
That it is economy and wisdom to purchase a SEWING MACHINE of known reputation.
There are 95,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE for a LIFE TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use by its possessor.
This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota, 130 Lake street, Chicago.
☞ Circulars may be had on application or by mail.

C. J. WYETH,
MALT HOUSE,
Corner Canal and West Monroe streets, Chicago.

Special Notices.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of
Fifty Cents,
Twenty-five Notes, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $3, $2 and $1 Shinplasters and the shinplasters, as they are fully executed on bank note paper, and so that they cannot be detected from the genuine.
E. JONES & CO., Box 1291, St. Louis, Mo.

EYE HEALED.—Dr. Whittier, 69 South Clark street, can be found every day. Dr. W. has for the past ten years devoted his whole time and attention to the treatment of all diseases which need a speedy and permanent cure. No mercury used. No charge for consultation. All prescriptions given. Give him a call.

THROAT, LUNGS, HEART. Doctor Teare's office, 18 North Clark street, specially devoted to all complaints of the Lungs by INHALATION applied directly to the parts affected and with cauterized specifics. Cures warranted. Dr. T's. Female Periodical Pills for monthly obstructions, one dollar per bottle.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA
FOR THE HAIR.
A handsome head of hair is a crown of glory. With the care and culture it will last as a protection to the head as long as the nails do to the fingers, or the teeth to the jaws. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is the only article yet discovered that will bring about this result. It is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs, and, aside from its neatness, is medically adapted to preserve and give to the beauty of the hair. THE ONLY PREPARATION YET DISCOVERED THAT WILL CURE THE DISEASES OF THE SCALP, AND CAUSE THE HAIR TO GROW.
For sale by J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street, Agents for Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, FORMERLY OF JAMES LOCK HOSPITAL, 32 Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1842, has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located an office at
86 Randolph Street,
between State and Dearborn street, cures weakness, loss of muscular power, impotence, diseases of the blood, and mercurial diseases, by a new and improved method, saving both time and expense. The most aggravated cases treated at the Hospital for the past twenty years. Dr. James comes here endorsed by the medical faculty and the almost entire press of the country.
The afflicted should apply immediately, and save themselves from the consequences of those terrible diseases. Diseases peculiar to females treated with the happiest results.
REMEMBER DR. JAMES' OFFICE
86 RANDOLPH STREET,
between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Illinois. Office open from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. for consultations. Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide Potassia, or Arsenic in treating diseases of the blood and skin, which he never did, nor never will, eradicate that disease by a neutralizer only known to him, which is a positive cure. 86 Randolph st.

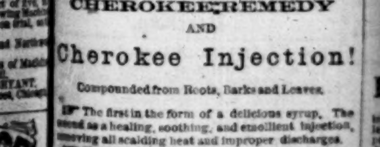
BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
The best in the world.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S
celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life.
GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR
instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.
☞ The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, 81 Barclay-st., New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

CATARRH! CATARRH!
E. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,
A sure cure for
Catarrh or Cold in the Head.
It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure consumption is to prevent it.
The symptoms of Catarrh, as they generally appear, are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity, and changed in quality; they are thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak, the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.
By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all the symptoms can be effectually removed.
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $1.00—sufficient for use a month, with full and clear directions, sent by express.
Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.)
Address Dr. D. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4351, Chicago, Ill.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills
FOR FEMALES.
Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions of the "monthly periods" from whatever cause; and always successful as a preventative, and the only sure and reliable medicine ever known for the cause. Be sure you obtain the genuine Pills, whether married or single, providing you get the genuine Pills.
"Married Ladies" will be particular in observing carefully the directions. The ingredients of the Pills are made known to every agent, and they will inform you that the Pills are perfectly harmless, and will do all claimed for them.
Price, $1.00 per Box.
Sold in Chicago by "General Wholesale Agents,"
LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street.
E. SCOVILL, 75 Randolph street.
E. H. SARGENT, 87 South Water street.
FULLER & FINCH, 24 and 26 Market street.
J. BORNHELD, 39 North Clark street.
SALE BROTHERS, 302 Randolph street.
F. & H. HOOKER, 86 West Randolph street.
J. H. PATCHEN, 108 West Lake street.
E. JEROME, corner of Clark and Adams street.
Ladies! By sending letters of the "above agents" through the Chicago "Post Office" can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, "free of postage."
N. B.—LADIES! Be very particular. Buy nothing but "Duponco's Golden Pills" hereafter, unless you find the signature of S. D. Howe on each box, which has recently been added, on account of the Pills having been COUNTERFEITED.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.
The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many thousands to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.
EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each Box—the Price ONE DOLLAR per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.
Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Agent. Sold in Chicago at manufacturer's price by LORD & SMITH.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
The Long Sought for Discovered at Last.



CHEROKEE REMEDY
AND
Cherokee Injection!
Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.
☞ The first in the form of a delicious syrup. The second as a healing, soothing, and emollient injection, removing all scalding heat and improper discharges.
☞ The two medicines combined being complete, and needing no other medicine to cure the most obstinate case of acute or chronic disease, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) when all the old nauseous preparations have failed.
☞ These preparations are not only as good as other medicines, BUT THEY ARE FAR BETTER THAN THE BEST, for the simple reason that these never fail to cure in from one to three days, while all others do fail in many cases.
☞ They are unlike every other Medicine prescribed for ACUTE OR CHRONIC DISEASES, as they contain no copaiba or mineral poison. The "CHEROKEE REMEDY" should be taken internally, in teaspoonful doses. It is diuretic and alterative in its action. It purifies and cleanses the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all impure and pernicious causes which have induced disease.
☞ By the use of the "CHEROKEE REMEDY" and "CHEROKEE INJECTION,"—the two combined—ALL IMPROPER DISCHARGES ARE REMOVED, and the weakened organs are soon restored to full vigor and strength.
☞ To those who have tried all the various preparations in vain, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say; NEVER DESPAIR! The "CHEROKEE REMEDY" and "CHEROKEE INJECTION" WILL CURE YOU AFTER ALL QUACK DOCTORS HAVE FAILED!
☞ For full particulars get a Circular, FREE, from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietor, who will mail FREE, to any address, a full treatise.
☞ PRICE—"CHEROKEE REMEDY," $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.
☞ PRICE—"CHEROKEE INJECTION," $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.
☞ Sent by express to any address on receipt of price.
☞ Sold by all respectable Druggists every where.
Dr. W. R. MERWIN, Sole Proprietor, 6 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.
SMITH & DWYER,
84 Lake street, Wholesale and Retail Agents, and sold by all Druggists in Chicago.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIPCHANDLERS,
SAILMAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
217 South Water St., Chicago.
Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &C., &C.
☞ Made to order at the shortest notice.
Landell or Sibley Tent.
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEEL
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
GEO. F. FOSTER. C. H. HARDENBERGH.

1000 BALMORAL [illegible]

JUST OPENING AT

STRYKER & CO.'s,

141 Lake Street.

500 CLOAKS

Of our own manufacture, comprising the new styles, Plush and Fur Beavers.

500 Wool Blankets

Of the best manufacture and at low prices.

100 Dozen Wool Hoods, Sontags, NUBIAS, SCARFS AND COMFORTERS.

All seasonable goods.

SHAWLS.

A large assortment now opening of all kinds and [illegible]. We are now receiving a very large stock of CLOTHS, consisting of every description.

OVER-COATINGS, PLUSH, FUR AND SPECKLED BEAVER CLOTHS,

Cloaking Cloths and material in great variety.

Gloves and Hosiery, of every kind, HOOP SKIRTS AT ALL PRICES,

Ladies and Gents Under Garments, a fine assortment.

DRESS GOODS,

Embroideries, Lace Setts, Cambric Setts, Point Lace Collars, Valenciennes, Lace Collars, Alexander Kids, Prints, Sheetings and Table Linens. All of which we are now offering at low prices as can be found elsewhere. Call and examine before making purchases.

STRYKER & CO.,

141 LAKE STREET.

DEALERS IN

TOYS

AND FANCY

Christmas Goods

WHO CONSIDER

"A Penny Saved as one Earned,"

WILL FIND AT

PEUGEOT'S

WHOLESALE TOY HOUSE,

108 LAKE STREET,

New, Desirable and

SALEABLE GOODS,

AT LESS THAN PRESENT

Eastern Prices.

WE BOUGHT BEFORE THE RISE,

AND WE ARE GIVING OUR CUSTOMERS

THE BENEFIT OF IT.

108 Lake St., 108 Lake St.

PEUGEOT. PEUGEOT.

NOVEMBER, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO BUYERS OF

HATS, CAPS,

BUCKSKIN GOODS,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, ROBES,

&c., &c., &c.

We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1862, which makes our stock the largest and the best assorted in the West, and which will be offered at LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN VALUE.

We invite particular attention to our stock of EXTRA HEAVY BUCK GLOVES, MITTS and GAUNTLETS, LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GOODS, Cheap FUR and other WARM WINTER CAPS, for MEN and BOYS.

ORDERS

Will always receive prompt and careful attention.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE

SEWING MACHINES.

Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862.

Signal reward to the great American Inventor—Premiums taken by the Howe Sewing Machine at the International World's Fair this season in London, England, where the

HOWE MACHINE

Took the Imperial Gold Medal as the first highest premium for excellency of Machine; also four other Medals as First Premiums for the four different grades of work; also four Honorable Mentions for good work, comprising the only Premiums given, either for excellency or for work. Thus the Original Howe Sewing Machine, from which all others derive their value, has established itself by taking five Gold Medals or six, and four Honorable Mentions out of five, at the World's Fair, where all of the leading Sewing Machines both in this country and Europe, were on trial, as the best Sewing Machine in the world.

Agents wanted in the Western and Northwestern States.

Circulars, containing full descriptions of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail. Address J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 65 Lake street, Chicago. my17-d51-ly.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, DOUBLE KNOT and KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION which enables the operator to have the work carried either way, or to change the direction and fasten the end of seams.

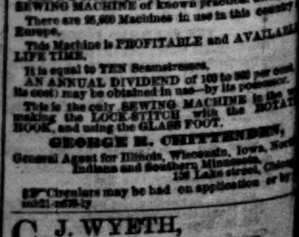
Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be worked where quiet is necessary.

THEY are the FASTEST SEWERS in the world, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all. Because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western States. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and samples of work, address

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., Post Office Box [illegible]

Salesroom, 124 Lake street.



Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE [illegible]. The people are perceiving that glowing [illegible] does not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase a SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.

There are 95,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE for LIFE TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota, [illegible] 128 Lake street, Chicago.

Circulars may be had on application or by [illegible]

C. J. WYETH,

MALT HOUSE,

Corner Canal and West Monroe streets, Chicago, Ill.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) [illegible]

[illegible] to any address, on receipt of

Fifty Cents,

[illegible] Box 1901, St. Louis, Mo.

[illegible] EYE HEALED.—Dr. Whittier, [illegible] can be found every day [illegible] for the past ten years [illegible] and attention to the treatment [illegible] No charges for consultation. [illegible] d24-x727-1m

THROAT, LUNGS, HEART.

[illegible] office, 18 North Clark street, specially [illegible] of the Lungs by INHALATION [illegible] directly to the parts affected and [illegible]. Cures warranted. [illegible] Female Periodical Pills for monthly obstructions [illegible] per bottle. no23-x479-1m

STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

A good head of hair is a crown of glory. With [illegible] will last as a protection to [illegible] do to the fingers, or the [illegible] STERLING'S AMBROSIA is [illegible] discovered that will bring about [illegible]. It is a stimulating, oily extract [illegible] aside from its neatness, [illegible] medically adapted to promote the beauty of the hair. THE ONLY [illegible] DISCOVERED THAT WILL CURE THE [illegible] SCALP, AND CAUSE THE HAIR TO GROW.

For sale by J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street, Agents for Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, FORMERLY OF [illegible] LOCK HOSPITAL, 82 Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1836 has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located an office at

86 Randolph Street,

[illegible] and Dearborn street, cures weakness, [illegible] impotence, diseases of the [illegible] and mercurial diseases, by a new and [illegible] saving both time and expense. The [illegible] in Dr. James' Hospital for the [illegible] Dr. James comes here endorsed by the [illegible] and the almost entire press of the [illegible].

[illegible] should apply immediately, and save [illegible] from the consequences of those terrible [illegible] peculiar to females treated with [illegible] results.

REMEMBER DR. JAMES' OFFICE

86 RANDOLPH STREET,

[illegible] and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible] from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. for consultations. [illegible] uses no Mercury, Iodide Potassie, or Arsenic [illegible] diseases of the blood and skin, which [illegible] never did, nor never will, eradicate that disease [illegible] but by a neutralizer only known [illegible] which is a positive cure. 86 Randolph st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

The best in the world.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S

[illegible] Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life.

GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR

[illegible] turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on [illegible] of each box. Factory, 81 Barclay-st., New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.) jy9-a797-ly

CATARRH! CATARRH!

Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,

A sure cure for

Catarrh or Cold in the Head.

[illegible] to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by [illegible] we prevent the latter. Persons should [illegible] the better way to cure consumption is [illegible].

[illegible] of Catarrh, as they generally appear, [illegible] Persons find they have a cold [illegible] they have frequent attacks, and are more [illegible] to the changes of temperature. In this condition [illegible] may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin [illegible] afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. [illegible] becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity, and changed in quality; they are [illegible] and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing, or else they fall into the throat and are [illegible] coughed off. The secretions are offensive, [illegible] breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the [illegible] weak, the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed [illegible] frequently takes place.

[illegible] the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all [illegible] can be effectually removed.

[illegible] Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use [illegible] with full and clear directions, sent by [illegible].

[illegible] 182 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.) Dr. D. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4351, Chicago, Ill.

CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills

FOR FEMALES.

[illegible] in correcting, regulating, and removing all [illegible] of the "monthly periods" from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventative. [illegible] the safest and reliable medicine ever known [illegible] so peculiar to females, whether married [illegible] providing you get the genuine Pills. [illegible] Ladies" will be observing or acting [illegible] directions. The ingredients of the Pills [illegible] known to every agent, and they will inform [illegible] Pills are perfectly harmless, and will do all [illegible] them.

Price, $1.00 per Box.

[illegible] Chicago by "General Wholesale Agents."

[illegible] & SMITH, 23 Lake street.
[illegible] 71 Lake street.
[illegible] HARRIS, 87 South Water street.
[illegible] & FINCH, 24 and 26 Market street.
[illegible] 20 North Clark street.
[illegible] 201 Randolph street.
[illegible] M. HOOKER, 56 West Randolph street.
[illegible] PATCHEN, 108 West Lake street.
[illegible] corner of Clark and Adams street.

[illegible] By sending EITHER of the "above agents" [illegible] the CHICAGO "Post Office" can have the [illegible] confidentially) by mail, to any part of the [illegible] free of postage.

[illegible] Be very particular. Buy nothing [illegible] Duponco's Golden Pills" hereafter, unless you [illegible] signature of S. D. Howe on each box, which [illegible] been added, on account of the Pills having [illegible] counterfeited. se26-a704-6m

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.

[illegible] of ingredients in these Pills are the [illegible] long and extensive practice. They are mild [illegible] operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain [illegible] of the heart, whites, all nervous [illegible] hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, [illegible] disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of [illegible].

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

[illegible] commencement of a new era in the treatment [illegible] irregularities and obstructions which have [illegible] many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female [illegible] good health unless she is regular, and whenever [illegible] obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

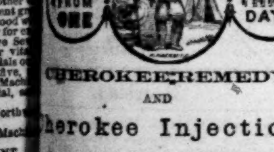
[illegible] most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS in AMERICA.

[illegible] DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD BE USED, with each Box—the PRICE ONE DOLLAR each Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

[illegible] sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Agent [illegible] Sold by all Druggists generally. [illegible] in Chicago at manufacturer's price by LORD & SMITH. ap482-1yr

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

The Long Sought for Discovered at Last.



CHEROKEE REMEDY

AND

Cherokee Injection!

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

[illegible] The first in the form of a delicious syrup. The [illegible] a healing, soothing, and emollient injection, [illegible] all scalding heat and improper discharges.

[illegible] The two medicines combined being complete, [illegible] no other medicine to cure the most obstinate cases of acute or chronic disease, and is especially [illegible] in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites) [illegible] when all the old nauseous preparations [illegible].

These preparations are not only as good as other [illegible] BUT THEY ARE FAR BETTER THAN THE BEST, [illegible] simple reason that these never fall to cure in [illegible] to THREE days, while all others do fall in [illegible].

[illegible] They are unlike every other Medicine prescribed [illegible] ACUTE OR CHRONIC DISEASES, as they contain no [illegible] mineral poison. The "CHEROKEE REMEDY" [illegible] be taken internally, in teaspoonful dose. It is [illegible] and alterative in its action. It purifies and [illegible] the blood, causing it to flow in all its original [illegible] and vigor; thus removing from the system all [illegible] and pernicious causes which have induced disease.

[illegible] By the use of the "CHEROKEE REMEDY" and "CHEROKEE INJECTION,"—the two combined—ALL IMPROPER DISCHARGES ARE REMOVED, and the weakened [illegible] restored to full vigor and strength.

[illegible] who have tried all the various preparations [illegible] they think themselves beyond the [illegible] aid, we would say; NEVER DESPAIR! [illegible] "CHEROKEE REMEDY" and "CHEROKEE INJECTION" WILL CURE YOU AFTER ALL QUACK DOCTORS [illegible].

[illegible] For full particulars get a Circular, FREE, from [illegible] the country, or write the Proprietor, [illegible] to any address, a full treatise.

[illegible] Price—"CHEROKEE REMEDY," $2 per bottle, or [illegible]

[illegible] Price—"CHEROKEE INJECTION," $2 per bottle, [illegible]

[illegible] by express to any address on receipt of [illegible].

[illegible] Sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere. [illegible] MERWIN, Sole Proprietor, 6 South Fourth [illegible] St. Louis, Mo.

SMITH & DWYER, [illegible] Wholesale and Retail Agents, and sold [illegible] Chicago. oc15-v457 swsrcowly

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIPCHANDLERS,

SAILMAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

[illegible] AND CORDAGE,

[illegible] South Water St., Chicago.

[illegible] for sale, at the lowest market prices [illegible] Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath, [illegible] Bags and Bagging, Canvass, [illegible] Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, [illegible] Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

[illegible] AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &C., &C.

[illegible] to order at the shortest notice.

[illegible] or Sibley Tent.

[illegible] HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

[illegible] AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

[illegible] C. H. HARDENBERGH.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE

PREPARATION.

COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific

REMEDY

FOR

DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

AND

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcerous depositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S

EYTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given

Irritation of the Neck, of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit,

AND FOR

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions,

OF BOTH SEXES,

ARISING FROM EXCESSES,

Or Habits of Dissipation,

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,

PALLID COUNTENANCE,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, (which this Medicine invariably removes,) are frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once Affected With Organic Weakness,

Requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES!

IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex,

Or in the Decline or Change of Life!

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

No Family Should Be Without It!

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

IS

THE GREAT DIURETIC

AND

BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES ALL DISEASES

ARISING FROM

Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, and Imprudences in Life,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

And it is certain to have the desired effect in Diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE

OF THE MOST

RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER

Will accompany the Medicine.

"PHYSICIANS" PLEASE NOTICE.

"We Make no 'secret' of Ingredients."

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of Buchu Cubebs, Junniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist. Prepared in vacu, by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and sole manufacturer of

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS!

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information,

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,

DEPOT,

104 South Tenth Street,

(Below Chestnut,)

PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS!

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS,

EVERYWHERE.

Ask for Helmbold's.

TAKE NO OTHER!

Cut out the advertisement and send for it.

The Trade supplied by, and all orders should be addressed to

LORD & SMITH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

oc27-v666-3m 23 Lake street, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

THE 18TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Vicissitudes and Casualties of an Illinois Regiment (During Eighteen Months Service.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ILL. VOL. INFANTRY, JACKSON, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1862.

Eighteen months ago to-day, this regiment entered the service of the United States for three years. We have, consequently, reached the turning point of our enlistment, and the period for which we are bound, is half expired. The hopes fondly entertained at the start, that long ere this, the rebellion would have been put down, and we permitted to return to our homes in peace, have not been realized. Still we do not complain, feeling that the cause we serve is just, and that, although the work undertaken is a "big job," it will finally be accomplished.

As this is an epoch in the history of the regiment, I have prepared a statement of facts that may not be uninteresting to you as chroniclers of the age, showing as it does the vicissitudes and casualties of an Illinois regiment, a year and a half in the service.

This regiment rendezvoused at Anna, Union county, May 16, 1861, under the "ten regiment bill," for the 9th Congressional district, and was mustered into the United States service, May 28th, for three years, about 930 strong, officers and men. Number recruited, 236; total 1,166.

LOSS.

Commissioned officers killed in battle	4	
" " died of wounds	2	
" " disease	2	
" " resigned	21—	29
Enlisted men killed in action	41	
" died of wounds	28	
" died of disease	115	
" dis. on account of wounds	34	
" disch'ed for disability, &c.	129	
" transferred to other service	36	
" Deserted and absent without leave	22—	404
Total loss		433
Aggregate of officers and men now on roll	710-1166	

The regiment was the first in the entrenchments at Fort Henry February 6th. Occupied the right of Gen. Oglesby's brigade during the Donelson battles February 13th and 15th, had in the actions then 600 men—lost in killed and wounded on the 15th 200 men, even. Was in the Pittsburg Landing fight April 6th and 7th, had for duty 435 men—lost in killed and wounded seventy-five. The men we have left are generally healthy, strong and active. There is some sickness among the new recruits who are not yet hardened to the service. Our Colonel, M. K. Lawler, has been commanding a brigade the most of the time the past six months—is now commander of the post here. Respectfully, etc.,

D. H. BRUSH, Lt. Col. 18th Ill. Inf.

THE BATTLE OF PRAIRIE GROVE.

Official Report of Gen. Herron—Rebels Completely Overwhelmed.

HEADQUARTERS PRAIRIE GROVE, ARK., December 10, 1862.

Major General Curtis:

Gen. Blunt has undoubtedly informed you of the battle of yesterday. Hindman moved to the east of Blunt with his entire force, 28,000 men, intending to cut off my command. I had sent forward to Blunt all my cavalry, having left six regiments of infantry, three battalions and about 500 cavalry.

Gen. Marmaduke opened on my advance at 7 o'clock with a heavy cavalry force, but I forced them back to Illinois Creek, eight miles from Cane Hill. At this point they took a strong position, with infantry and artillery, and tried to prevent my crossing, but by cutting roads through the woods, I got the batteries into position, and at half-past 9 o'clock opened on them with eighteen guns, bringing forward my infantry, crossing the creek, and getting them into position under cover of my artillery. From this hour until 7 o'clock in the evening, the firing was furious.

Gen. Blunt arrived within one mile of my right at 4 o'clock p. m., opening on the enemy's left. Learning definitely that he was on the ground, I ordered the infantry to charge the enemy's batteries. The 19th Iowa and 20th Wisconsin did it gallantly, taking a whole battery, but were afterwards overwhelmed and forced to leave it. Col. Huston, commanding the 20th division, then charged the same battery, with the 37th Illinois and 26th Indiana, retaking it a second time, but after holding it half an hour, was compelled to give way. The fighting was constant and furious throughout the entire day.

I met Gen. Blunt late in the evening, and we arranged the attack before morning, but daylight found the rebels gone. Their loss is from 600 to 700 killed, and 2,500 wounded. Ours is probably 250 killed and 700 wounded in the 2d and 3d divisions, Lieut. Col. McFarland, 19th Iowa, is killed, and Col. Black, 37th Illinois; Major Thompson, 20th Iowa, and a large number of line officers wounded. The prisoners state that Gen. Stein and five Colonels were killed. We captured four caissons full of ammunition, and a large number of small arms. Their artillery was knocked to pieces by our batteries, and Major Hubbard, who was a prisoner with them reports seeing piece after piece sent off entirely disabled.

The working of Murphey's and Faust's batteries excelled anything I ever witnessed. Gen. Blunt and myself had an interview with Hindman and Marmaduke. We are camped on the battle field.

F. J. HERRON, Brigadier General.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF MISSOURI, St. LOUIS, Dec. 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen Blunt, Battle-field Prairie Grove:

GENERAL: The country is rejoicing over the victory of Prairie Grove. I congratulate you and Gen. Herron on your glorious success, and thank you and the officers and soldiers of the army of the Frontier for a victory that will carry despair into the hearts of our foes, and gladness to the friends of liberty throughout our country.

S. R. CURTIS,
Maj. Gen. Commanding Dep't of Missouri.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

No Military News—The Emancipation Proclamation—The Preliminaries for the Congressional Elections.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28, 1862.

Nothing of particular interest has occurred in this department since my last, so far as military matters are concerned, even rumors of invasion by the Confederates have ceased. The opening up of the Lafourche country has filled our levee with sugar, and already a large crop of sugar has enriched our commerce.

The secessers here insist upon it that the President will back out of his emancipation proclamation; if such should be the case I do not see how the cause of the Union can ever recover from such a sad event. Any hesitation now, and everything, in my opinion, is lost. I see nothing in the late Congressional elections but the usual reactionary effect that follows every exciting Presidential contest; the natural effect has no doubt been exaggerated by certain acts of the officials in power, but I believe that there is no case where the elections following a Presidential contest have not gone against the party in power in Washington. As the result forces on Mr. Lincoln to a more vigorous prosecution of the war, he has nothing to fear from the past; the people want the war ended in the shortest possible time, and that policy and that sort of action will carry the indorsement of the people.

We are just at this time excited by the preliminaries of a Congressional election. I am sorry to say that the Unionism of many voters is of the most fishy kind. It is very apparent that the "flesh-pots of Egypt" are not forgotten, and that the restoration of the Union means nothing more than again getting possession of the niggers. This party has accepted for their candidate a gentleman who was prominently a member of the convention that voted Louisiana, against the wishes of her people, out of the Union.

FEEDING THE POOR.

The following provisions were distributed by the United States Relief Commission during the week ending Nov. 15, inclusive:

	bbls.	lbs.
Pork	118	23,600
Beef	240	48,294
Hard bread	67	6,182
Loaves of bread	—	12,116
Total		170,000

The number of families receiving aid is		10,102
Families of Federal soldiers	1,734	
Destitute and friendless	7,838	10,541
Families of Confederate soldiers	979	
Number of persons receiving aid		34,290
Total No. of families who have received aid		12,872

NATIVITY—American, 1,200; Irish, 4,557; German, 3,982; English 588; Scotch 64; French, 723; Spanish, 394; Italian, 76; Portuguese, 15; Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, 28; Swiss, 42; Mexican, 26; Russian, 10; Greek, 9; Colored, 1,308. Total number of families, 12,872.

N. B.—It will be observed that of the whole number of families that have been fed, 5,300 families are British born, making a aggregate of over 17,000 persons, or more than one-half of the whole number. Ought not the London *Times* abuse Gen. Butler for feeding British poor.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL STEAMER RUSK.

The *Delta* publishes the following letter from an officer of the United States steamer Montgomery, of Mobile, giving an account of the destruction of the rebel steamer General Rusk:

We set sail from the New York navy yard on the 28th September and Bedloe Island on the 29th, for Havana, via Hole-in-the-Wall and Nassau. At Nassau we lay outside while the captain visited the town by boat. We sailed again at about two and had just got under full headway when we discovered a steamer on our port side making for Havana as fast as possible. We altered our course and bore down upon her, and as she did not stop, sent a shot from a rifled gun across her bows. As she paid no heed to this polite intimation from our commanding officer that he desired an interview, another shot went on its way. She then altered her course and put for the shore at the distance of about one mile, and as she had the inside, and was two or three miles ahead, she was run high and dry on the beach before we got to her. She drew less water than we do. They raised the rebel flag, and in a few minutes pulled it down and raised the English one under the Spanish, claiming to be an English vessel under Spanish protection. We sent two armed boat's crews to board her. On boarding and going forward smoke broke out all around them. She proved to be the General Rusk, formerly a frequent visitor at New Orleans, I believe. She was burnt to the water's edge, with all her cargo, worth in all some $200,000. She had run the blockade some six times.

OTHER REBEL VESSELS.

The same officer adds:

Since writing the above we have captured the rebel steamer Arizona. She was to run the blockade at Mobile, but we gave her chase and caught her. She is said to be one of the most valuable prizes taken in the Gulf. We shall not wonder much as we shall receive our prize money.

There are five or six more vessels in Havana ready to run the blockade, and waiting for a chance. We hear that the Spanish government is feeling inclined to talk about the burning of the Rusk, but they can't make out much from that affair!

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Russian Sympathy with Our Government.

MR. TAYLOR'S INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

Mr. Bayard Taylor, American *Charge* at St. Petersburg, wrote to Mr. Seward, under date of October 29, 1862, as follows:

Immediately after the receipt of your dispatch of Sept. 26th, I applied for an interview with Prince Gortschakoff, for the purpose of delivering the letters of his Excellency the President to his Imperial Majesty Alexander the Second. My request was at once granted, and an early hour the next day was appointed, but the Prince having, in the meantime, been summoned to Gatschinee, some thirty miles from here, to confer with the Emperor, the interview was postponed until to-day.

After having received the President's letter, which he promised to present to his Imperial Majesty, the Prince entered upon a conversation concerning American affairs, which I deem unimportant. He stated in the strongest terms his concern at the course which events are taking in the United States. "Your situation," said he, "is getting worse and worse. The chances of preserving this Union are growing more and more desperate. Can nothing be done to stop this dreadful war? Can you find no basis of arrangement before your strength is so exhausted that you must lose, for many years to come, your position in the world?"

I answered, that the critical period in the fortunes of the war seemed now to be passed; our arms were again victorious; and could the the military strength of the rebellion be once fairly broken, it would be almost impossible for it to maintain itself longer.

"It is not that alone," said he, "but the fury which seems to possess both sides, the growth of enmities which are making the gulf continually wider between the two sections. The hope of their reunion is growing less and less, and I wish you to impress on your government that the separation which I fear must come, will be considered by Russia as one of the greatest possible misfortunes."

"To loyal Americans, I answered, "Separation seems nothing less than national ruin, and precisely for this reason there can be no negotiations at present with the rebel authorities. They would listen to no terms which did not include separation, and hence the war is still a terrible necessity. I have hopes, however, that a change may occur before the term of grace allowed by the President's proclamation expires. Have you noticed that the State of North Carolina is already taking some action on the subject?"

"Russia alone," said he, "has stood by you from the first, and will continue to stand by you. We are very, very anxious that some means should be adopted, that any course should be pursued, which will prevent the division that now seems inevitable. One separation will be followed by another, and you will break into fragments."

"We feel this," I replied, "The Northern and Southern States cannot peacefully exist side by side as separate republics. There is nothing the American people desire so much as peace. But peace on the basis of separation is equivalent to continual war. We have only just called the whole strength of the nation into action. We believe the struggle now commencing will be final, and we cannot without disgrace and ruin, accept the only terms upon which the rebels would treat, until our strength has been tried and has failed."

"You know the sentiments of Russia," the Prince exclaimed with great earnestness. "We desire, above all things, the maintenance of the American Union as one indivisible nation. We cannot take any part more than we have done. We have no hostility to the Southern people. Russia has declared her position and will maintain it. There will be proposals for intervention. We believe that intervention could do no good at present. Proposals will be made to Russia to join in some plan of interference. She will refuse any intervention of the kind. Russia will occupy the same ground as at the beginning of the struggle. You may rely upon it. She will not change. But we entreat you to settle the difficulty. I cannot express to you how profound are the anxieties we feel; how serious are our fears."

We were standing face to face during the conversation, and the earnest, impassioned manner of the Prince impressed me with the fact that he was speaking from his heart. At the close of the interview he seized my hand, gave it a short pressure, and exclaimed, "God bless you."

I felt than any further declaration of the grounds of encouragement which I see in the course of events at home would be useless. His excellency had evidently been disappointed in his hopes from the representations heretofore made to him. I thanked him for his friendliness and for the renewed declaration of the attitude of Russia.

The proclamation of the President, which I forwarded to Prince Gortschakoff as soon as it arrived, was translated and published the next day in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, to gether with your circular which accompanied it.

Since then, the same paper, which preserved a complete silence on American affairs during the period of our reverses, has contained several pungent paragraphs in the interest of the Union.

The *Journal* of yesterday, for instance, has the following: "As to the Democratic meeting which has been held in New York, for the purpose of condemning the emancipation proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, and declaring that the Republicans violate the constitution, it will suffice to give a just measure of value of this demonstration, if we recall the fact that before the war commenced the friends of slavery in the United States were designated by the name of 'Democrats,' while that of 'Republicans' was given to the adversaries of the peculiar 'institution.'"

The proclamation has not excited much surprise at this court. So far as I have been able to ascertain the impression which it has produced among intelligent Europeans, it is considered a justifiable measure.

Apparent inaction is considered almost equivalent to defeat, and even that better knowledge of an American, which supports his own hope and confidence, is partly neutralized by the disappointments of this year.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

BAYARD TAYLOR, Charge d'Affaires.

To Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Amendment of the Revenue Law.

The bill which passed the House on Tuesday, amendatory to the act to provide internal Revenue, to support the government add pay interest on the public debt, approved July 1, 1862, authorizes the Assessors, and Collectors, and Assistants, and Deputies, to administer oaths and affirmations in all cases where they are required, but no fees are to be charged or allowed therefore.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to furnish to the Assistant Treasurers or Collectors of the United States at San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, with adhesive stamps or stamped paper, vellum or parchment, according to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Laws under such regulations and conditions. He may, from time to time prescribe, and without requiring payment in advance therefor, provided no greater commission shall be allowed than is now provided by law.

Any stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on any particular instrument, and bearing the name of such instrument on the face thereof, which may have been used, or which shall hereafter be used for denoting any other duty of the same amount, shall be deemed and taken to be good and valid, provided the provisions of this section shall not apply to any stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on proprietary articles. All instruments, documents and papers subject to duty, used by the officers of the United States Government, where the United States would be chargeable with the duty or stamp thereon, and all instruments, documents and papers of the Executive Department of the several States subject to duty, where any State would be chargeable with the duty and stamp thereon, and also all instruments, documents and papers relating to the procurement of bounty land and other bounties, pensions and orders of pay, by or for officers, soldiers and seamen, or other legal representatives, who have been or may be in the service of the United States, are exempt from duty.

The ninety-fifth section of the Internal Revenue act of July 1, 1862, is so amended that no instrument, document or paper made, signed or issued prior to the first of March, 1863, without being duly stamped; or having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall, for that cause, be deemed invalid and of no effect; provided that section twenty-four of the act entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1862, is hereby repealed.

All goods, wares and merchandise, or articles produced or made and finished ready for sale and removed for consumption prior to the 1st day of September, 1862, whether actually removed or not from the place of manufacture, shall be and hereby are exempt from duty, upon proof being made to the satisfaction of the assessor of the district who shall hear and determine the same, that they were so made and finished ready for sale and removal for consumption, and where any duties shall have been assessed and collected upon such goods, wares and merchandise, or articles so made and finished as aforesaid, the same shall be and hereby are remitted, and if actually collected, refunded by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Hotels, inns, or taverns and eating-houses having taken out the license provided therefor, shall not be required to pay any other license for the sale of any articles customarily furnished by hotels, inns, or taverns and eating houses, and not prohibited by the laws of any State or Territory where the same may be located, in violation thereof.

One of the waiters in the Phœnix Hotel at Lexington, Kentucky, describes his experience with the rebel officers who tarried there during Bragg's invasion. He says:

"Eb'ry one of dem rebels made his own money, and dey was berry free wid it, coz dey know'd it didn't cost nuffin. One gentleman give me five dollars for brackin' his boots, and I tole him he was berry kine; but if it was all de same to him I'd radder hab a dime. He told me den I was a d—d Yankee nigger, and didn't gib me nuffin."

AN APOSTROPHE.—Woe unter Canady—because it aint up to snuff. Because it wont go ahead it shall go backerds. Long Yankees shall grin aout of the fore room winders of the Governor's pallis, and spit on the hairth, and the descendants of the Puringtons shall whistle John Brown or Yankee Doodle in your streets!—*Ethan Spike.*

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS!

Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6136. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

HOT AIR FURNACE,

FOR HEATING

Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c.

We would advise all in want of the best Heating Furnace to call at

195 LAKE STREET,

And examine the above, which we warrant, for durability and economy, superior to any in the West. Manufactured and sold at 195 Lake street, three doors west of Wells street, by SEAVEY & CO.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 6th, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that the train known as the

HYDE PARK TRAIN,

Running on the Illinois Central Railroad, between Chicago and Wood Lawn, will be discontinued after the 31st inst. All parties holding commutation tickets will have the amount refunded on application to

W. P. JOHNSON, General Passenger Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—On and after Monday, Dec. 8th, 1862, Grand Trunk trains will leave Detroit (on arrival of M. C. R. R., M. S. R., and D. and M. Express train), as follows:

6:30 A. M.—Day Express arrives at Stratford 12:40 P. M., Buffalo 5:50 P. M., New York 10:30 A. M., connect at Stratford with trains for London, Toronto, Montreal, &c.

5:20 P. M.—Night Express arrives at Sarnia 9:50 P. M., Toronto 6:30 A. M., Prescott 5:35 P. M., Montreal 11:00 P. M.

11:30 A. M.—A Stock Express will leave Detroit daily—Due at Buffalo 5:35 A. M. following day.

Superb Sleeping Cars on all night trains—only one change of cars between Detroit and Buffalo, or Montreal. Baggage checked through. Through tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices.

Ask for tickets via Grand Trunk Railway. Special attention given to

Live Stock and Provisions.

Through bills of lading given to Liverpool. For further particulars apply at Company's office,

56 DEARBORN STREET.

S. T. WEBSTER, Gen'l West'n Ag't, 56 Dearborn street, Chicago. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal, C. E.

DUFFIELD & HILTON,

(Late of Louisville, Ky.)

PORK

AND BEEF PACKERS.

New Stone Packing House, near the intersection of Archer Road and Grove street, South Side, Chicago. Office at A. C. Badger & Co.'s Banking House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Particular attention given to the curing of Duffield's celebrated

Hams and English Meats.

CHAS. DUFFIELD. [oc10-v232-3m] JOHN C. MILTON.

PAPER.

PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT,

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c. Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. mh3-ly

FOUNDRY FOR SALE AT

Port Stanley, Canada West.

Comprising extensive Machine Shops, Moulding-room and everything necessary for carrying on a flourishing business in the manufacture, chiefly of Agricultural Implements, for which the surrounding country affords a ready and profitable sale. The premises, machinery, &c., are in the best of order, and will be sold on very reasonable terms.

For further particulars apply to J. G. HARPER, London, Canada West.

SALT, SALT, SALT.—5000 bbls.

FINE SAGINAW SALT,

2400 bbls. Coarse Syracuse Salt.

2000 bbls. Ground Solar Syracuse Salt.

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

GELPCKE & THORNE, 104 South Water street.

AIKEN'S PORTABLE FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

For families and neighborhoods. Any woman can earn from $10 to $15 a week with it. It knits from 6,000 to 60,000 stitches a minute—the same stitch made by hand—a pair of Stockings in fifteen minutes. It weighs but forty pounds, and is so simple a child or an old lady can work it successfully. It is the only knitting machine ever invented which offers to woman a profitable employment. Whole families are supported by its use. Price, $50. (They can be made to pay their cost in thirty days.) For circular, with further particulars and description, address with stamp BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

TAX NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern. Public notice is hereby given, that at a sale for taxes by A. H. Burley, Treasurer of the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1861, G. W. Hunt became the purchaser of the following described lot, to wit:

Lot No. 29, in Block No. 4, in Magie & High's Addition to the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, for the County and State tax for the year 1860, and that the certificate of purchase has been duly assigned to me by the said G. W. Hunt.

The time of redemption of the above lot or parcel of land from such tax sale will expire on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1863. HORACE G. CHASE.

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1862.

THE MAGIC TIME OBSERVER

being a Hunting and Open Face, or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined. One of the prettiest, most convenient and decidedly the

The Best and Cheapest Timepiece

for general and reliable use, ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement,

And is Warranted an Accurate Timepiece.

Price, superbly engraved, per case of a half a dozen, $204. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at wholesale, $35, sent by express, with bill payable on delivery. Soldiers must remit payment in advance, as we cannot collect from those in the army. Address HUBBARD BROS., sole Importers, southwest corner of Nassau and John sts., New York.

I AM THE AGENT FOR THE sale of the best IRON FEED MILL AND SHELLER now in use, taking into consideration price, durability, and the work they will do. The Mills can be seen at PALMER & PLUMONDON'S, Millwrights, corner of West Water and Washington streets, or at HOOKER & JONES' Agricultural Store, 167 Lake street. Particulars address me, Post Office Box 2969. G. SHEPARD, Agent Box 2969.

150,000 WHITE OR BURR OAK TIES wanted. For particulars apply at the office of the Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton R. R., Room 5, Masonic Temple.

BUCKSKIN GOODS.—The best stock in town and lowest prices. Army Gloves, Officers' Gloves, Farmer's Gloves; all kinds of Gloves, for men and boys. Sutlers and dealers supplied in any quantity. MILITARY GOODS. Wholesale and Retail at reduced prices. E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up stairs,) over the United States Express Office.

BOXES! BOXES!—If you want PORK BOXES, SOAP, CANDLE, CRACKER OR PACKING BOXES of any description, you will find it to your advantage, before going elsewhere, to purchase the same of GOODWILLIE & HATCH. Their factory is at the east end of Michigan street, North Pier. Goodwillie & Hatch have Whitewood Lumber for sale. Post Office Box 2867.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and the removal of offensive matter of all descriptions, spoiled meats, dead animals, &c., &c. Rainwater cisterns cleaned and purified. All work attended to with promptness and dispatch, and at hours most suitable. Post office Box 4149.

DENTAL.

Those afflicted with worse than useless artificial teeth, and those desiring new, should call on Dr. Godfrey, 109 Lake street, opposite Palmer's, and get the benefit of twenty years experience, and the comfort of teeth practically useful.

N. B.—No "cheap clap-trap work" performed, but first-class operations at prices reduced to suit the times.

REDLICH'S VIOLET COPYING FLUID gives several distinct and clear impressions, flows more freely than any other Copying Ink, does not settle, and will copy several weeks and months after writing.

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Trade supplied at 45 Green Bay street or Post Office Box 1894, Chicago.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. All kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained; Treasurers' Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees $1.50. Discharged Soldiers' pay collected. Fees $1.00. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 3 Clark street.

NOTICE.—A meeting of stockholders of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company will be held in Jacksonville on the ninth day of December, 1862, for the purpose of considering and approving or rejecting articles of consolidation between the said Company and the Jacksonville, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, and if said articles shall be approved, the first election for Directors of the Consolidated Company will be held in Jacksonville on the tenth day of September, 1862.

W. G. GREEN, President.

JAS. BERDAN, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS!! We are prepared to RENDER Hogs Heads, Spare Ribs, Pork Trimmings, Leaf Lard, Tallow or Grease, on the most liberal terms, and pledge ourselves to produce.

A BETTER ARTICLE

Than any other concern in the city, from the same kind of stock. Having increased our facilities until our capacity is greater than any other establishment in this city, we can render for all our old friends, and as many new ones as may offer.

TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street.

TO THE LADIES AND ALL WHO ARE ANNOYED WITH A BAD COMPLEXION.—Some ladies have to be satisfied with the poor comfort of looking well occasionally, when, if they understood the theory of digestion, the chemistry of soaps, cosmetics, perfumeries, &c., they might look pretty at all times.

My Complexion Restorer removes Pimples, Moth, Sun tan, and some kinds of Freckles, without the slightest injury to the skin.

Preparing this for my numerous lady friends for mere thanks, has been so taxed my time, I am forced to offer it in this way to all.

Price $2. Sent anywhere by express. Address P. O. Box 2065, Chicago.

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has been approved by the U. S. Board of Ordnance and is now largely used in the service. Circulars, with prices, furnished on application. Address

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REDUCTION IN LIVERY PRICES.—Having added several new and elegant carriages to my extensive livery stock, I have

REDUCED MY PRICES

to conform to the present times. L. DUTTON, Stable, Couch Place, between Clark and Dearborn streets.

DR. WALTER HAY,

85 SOUTH CLARK STREET,

CHICAGO.

OFFICE HOURS,—8 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 1, and 5 to 6 P. M.

FLOUR BARREL HOOPS.

500,000

Flat Extra Flour Barrel Hoops,

For sale by MAGILL & LATHAM.

Furs.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND Hudson Bay Company's

FURS.

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107 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois; Branch of 520 Broadway, New York.

Every variety of Ladies, Gents' and Children's Furs in Russian Sable, Royal Ermine, Mink, Fitch, Stone Marten, Siberian Squirrel, Otter, Beaver, Nutria, Fur Seal, &c., and all

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FURS.

Buffalo Skins, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buck Gloves and Mittens,

HATS AND CAPS,

107 Randolph street, sign of the Polar Bear. Raw Furs bought for cash. oc15-v238-3m

WORLD'S FAIR—On Exhibition for a few days, at the

GREAT FUR EMPORIUM,

No. 164 LAKE STREET,

The world renowned Groupe,

PANTHER AND DEER,

FROM THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

You will also find there the best assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

FURS

West of New York. Call at the Great Fur Emporium. A. HERZOG & Co., 164 Lake-st.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

IGNATZ HERZOG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF

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152 LAKE STREET.

My assortment in the before named articles cannot be surpassed in the West. Through my facilities in purchasing and manufacturing, I am enabled to sell at lower prices than any house in the city. Call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

IGNATZ HERZOG.

P. O. Box 3862. 152 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

LADIES' FURS,

GENTS' FUR CAPS,

Collars, Gauntlets,

Buffalo, Bear and Wolf Robes,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Buy where you can make the best selections at the lowest prices. Try

135 Lake Street.

I. C. MAYER.

Great inducements to wholesale dealers se6-a137-6m

H. WHITTEMORE, New York,	R. B. WHITTEMORE, St. Louis,

JOHN F. CARTER, Chicago.

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HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE.

H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.,

Wholesale dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

STRAW GOODS,

BUFFALO ROBES.

AND

BUCKSKIN GOODS,

37 Lake Street and 43 Wabash Avenue.

We are now receiving an entirely FRESH and carefully selected stock of

HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.,

Which we will sell at a small advance on manufacturer's prices. Our stock will be kept full and complete at all seasons, by our resident partner in New York, who has had twenty-three years experience in purchasing goods for our St. Louis house.

Merchants buying for cash, and who wish to make their money "tell," will do well to give us a call. oc9-v177-2m H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.

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MUST BE SOLD

WITHIN ONE WEEK,

AT SOME PRICE FOR CASH,

LOTS 12 and 13, BLOCK 3,

Ellis' Addition to Chicago, in the Grove.

This property contains 5 1-3 acres, and offers great inducements for speculation, as a large sum of money can be realized in a few years by subdivision into residence lots. Left for sale at the office of

THOS. B. BRYAN,

Real Estate Attorney.

de5-x781-1w

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms—Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate. THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL.

Produces Larger Crops,

Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.

GOOD BUSINESS OPENINGS—GOOD SOCIETY.

Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

To Grocerymen, Hotel Keepers, Eating Houses and others. We are now prepared to furnish

Keg or Can Oysters.

In quantities to suit. We receive them fresh every day by express from our house in Baltimore. We put up all of our own Oysters, and can and will sell a better article than has ever been offered in Chicago. A single trial will satisfy the purchaser that it is so. Office and Depot, 130 Dearborn street.

M. T. AMES.

Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. oc11-362-3m

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

FOURTH ANNUAL SALE.

A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters 45 cents per can, are now being received daily at 119 Randolph street.

WARRANTED.

Country orders promptly attended to and at reduced rates. [no8-x83-3m] HENRY SANBORN.

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LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

Southwest corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets,

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Permanently established by B. P. REYNOLDS, M. D., V. D. M. Oculist and Aurist of the Royal Opthalmic Hospital, London. Dr. Reynolds will warrant every case where the organs are perfect in formation.

Surgical operations performed and artificial eyes inserted in the most scientific manner. dec6-x84-1m

EYE AND EAR.

Dr. UNDERWOOD.

Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery, No. 134 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. my15-ly

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL WILSON, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Samuel Wilson, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the Third Monday of December, A. D. 1862, being the eighteenth day thereof. ROBERT WALLACE, Executor.

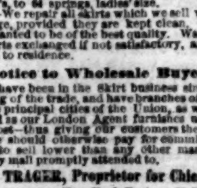
Chicago, Nov. 1st, 1862. no8-x82-td

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS

Hoop Skirt Manufactory,

And importer and dealer in all kinds of

French and German Corsets.



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 79 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 120 North Clark, bet. Indiana and Ohio streets.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Silk & Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal & French Skirts constantly on hand, from 3 springs, children's, to 64 springs, ladies' size.

N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch Spring steel skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residence.

Notice to Wholesale Buyers.

As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London—and as our London Agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to by

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago,

New York Factory, 35 Bowery. Chicago Post Office Box 3533

my15-x683-ly

AUTHORIZED INFANTRY TACTICS.

CASEY'S NEW INFANTRY TACTICS,

For the Instruction, Exercise and Manœuvres of the Soldier, a Company, Line of Skirmishers, Battalion, Brigade, or Corps d'Armée, by BRIG. GEN. CASEY, U. S. A. 3 vols. 24 mo., lithographed plates. $2.50.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Aug. 11, 1862.

The system of Infantry Tactics prepared by Brig. Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. A., having been approved by the President, is adopted for the instruction of the Infantry of the Armies of the United States, whether Regular, Volunteer, or Militia, with the following modifications, viz:

First—That portion which requires that two companies shall be permanently detached from the battalion as skirmishers, will be suspended.

SECOND—In Title First, Article First, the following will be substituted for paragraph 6, viz:

"A regiment is composed of ten companies, which will be habitually posted from right to left, in the following order: First, sixth, fourth, ninth, third, eighth, fifth, tenth, seventh, second, according to the rank of Captain."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, 192 Broadway, New York.

no18-x297-1m

Plantation Bitters.

S-T-1860-X

A VOICE

FROM

THE BATTLE-FIELD!

The Right Kind of Testimony.

READ AND PONDER!

The special correspondent of the New York EXPRESS, who was with the army during the campaign in Maryland says of the recent battles:

* * * * * * * * *

This battle (Antietam) has been the most sanguinary of the war, and the only one fought with design and upon military principles. The arrangement of our corps—the over-looking position of the commanding General—the sending into action the right and the left—the closing up of the centre and final success—all excites bewildering admiration, and carries the mind to the great fields of Austerlitz and Wagram, fought by Napoleon. Of all this have I spoken. The heart history of such a conflict, purchased by the life and blood of twenty thousand men, must be found in the hospitals. War has its glories—but it has its ten thousand demons in these human tortures, that make the eyeballs ache—the heart bleed—the lips palsy—and the brain reel. The sight is at first positively unendurable. The life-blood of some is still trickling away in the silent calmness—while the dissevered limbs and maniac brain of others give rise to sounds God grant I may not again witness.

But ye mothers who now seek a son—or wife a husband—or sister a brother—or sons a father—know and be consoled that even now the hand of mercy is watchful, and better care is bestowed upon your loved one than might at first seem possible. It was in the hospital where rested the gallant Hooker, that I learned the history of those mythical words so often seen and so little understood, "S. T.—1860—X." Anything alleviating the sufferings and saving the lives of our soldiers, is a national blessing. I witnessed some astonishing results from this article.

It is well known that the effects of gunpowder and excitement is thirst, which, added to the loss of blood in the wounded, creates the necessity of a reviving stimulant. In this particular hospital, the physicians were allowing their patients to drink Plantation Bitters, otherwise called S. T.—1860—X, and although the wounded are most numerous here—this division having opened the fight at five in the morning—the men were mostly composed, and there was but very little fainting. The article acts upon the stomach and nerves in the most incomprehensible manner, superior to brandy, and without subsequent stupefying reaction. It originated in the West Indies, containing calisaye bark, winter green, lavendar, anise, clove buds, orange, snake root, &c., preserved in St. Croix Rum—the S. T.—1860—X being a secret ingredient not yet revealed to the public. It is principally recommended for want of appetite, disordered liver, intermittent fevers, stomachic difficulties, &c. I understand it was somewhat known in the Southern States previous to the war, and it appears an agent of Jefferson Davis recently applied to the proprietors for the privilege to make it for hospital purposes during the war, to which they made the following reply:

NEW YORK, Jan. 15th, 1862.

Dr.——, Agent of etc.:

Dear Sir:—In reply to your communication, offering us "Fifty thousand dollars for the recipe and right to make the Plantation Bitters for hospital purposes during the war," we beg leave to say your price is a liberal one, considering it would cost us nothing to comply, and that otherwise we can derive no revenue from the Southern States; but, sir, our duties to our Government and our ideas of consistency would not allow us to entertain it, although it might please us to assuage the sufferings of your misguided followers.

We remain,
Very respectfully yours,
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

These gentlemen give the history of certain ingredients of their article for over two hundred years—showing that through all changes of the medical profession and its practitioners, strength, composure and cheerfulness has been derived from these sources. Dr. Woods, in the Washington Hospitals, informed me that he had been unable to produce an hour's sleep in one patient for nearly two weeks, and he was sinking and crazy, until the Plantation Bitters came to his knowledge, when one day's trial gave him a night's rest, and he was now fast recovering. I am surprised our Government has not equaled Jefferson Davis in energy, and adopted this invaluable article in all our hospitals. As a lay member, I can bear witness it is "good to take," and affords more energy and life than anything I ever tried. Success to the Plantation Bitters.

But I have digressed, in my text I shall speak of gathering in the wounded, burying the dead, &c.

NICODEMUS.

This testimony, coming from a high source, was voluntary, and unsought for by Messrs. Drake & Co., and was given as an item of important news in the EVENING EXPRESS. Comment is unnecessary. No such encomium has ever been bestowed upon a medicine before, and thousands will attest that it is deserved.

oc18-v472-1m s y &

Insurance.

BRANCH OFFICE

OF THE

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO.,

Kingsbury Block, Chicago, Ill.

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E. K. ROGERS, firm Walter & Rogers, Coal and Pig Iron.
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ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

B. F. JOHNSON, Vice President.

GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

A credit of fifty per cent will be given when the premium amounts to $50. Dividends will be paid in cash; to apply on Premium Notes or added to the Policy. Endowment and non-forfeiting policies issued.

The Assets of this Company (including its cash capital, which is perpetual) are larger to its liabilities than those of any other Company in this country.

Two Hundred and Fifty Policies were issued at this office in six months, ending July 1st.

Any person who will call and examine our plan of doing business, will be satisfied that the Company cannot be found which offer more favorable inducements or gives a better guarantee to the assured than this Company.

B. F. JOHNSON,
Manager Branch Office.

se8-x340-3m

HOME

INSURANCE COMP'Y,

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital,	$1,000,000.00
Assets, 1st July, 1862,	$1,585,679.16
Liabilities,	$57,826.32

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.

ASSETS:

Cash, balance in Bank	$163,439.06
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate	816,083.83
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $62,030.00)	119,769.31
United States and other stocks (market value)	301,536.08
Real Estate	69,307.55
Interest due on 1st July, 1862, (of which $24,162.84 has since been received)	27,550.87
Balance in hands of agents and in course of transmission from agents, on 1st July, (of which $14,849.72 has since been received)	59,024.74
Bills receivable, (for premiums on inland risks)	44,012.07
Other property, miscellaneous items	10,307.34
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at office	1,836.80
Total	$1,585,679.16

LIABILITIES.

Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, '62	$57,456.32
Due stockholders on account former dividends	370.00

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice President.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

MILLER & WILMARTH, Agents, 150 South Water street, Chicago.

ja14-x346-ly

PRINCE & CO'S

IMPROVED

MELODEONS,

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.

Manufactory, corner of Maryland & Niagara sts.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:

87 FULTON STREET	NEW YORK.
43 LAKE STREET	CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co.	Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn	Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber	St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak	Philadelphia
A. Couse	Detroit, Mich
Ph. P. Werlein	New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer	Toronto, C. W

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago

Or either of the above wholesale agents. ap15-349-l

Musical Instruments, Etc.

THE GREAT MUSICAL NOVELTY.

WORCESTER'S NEWLY PATENTED HINGED PLATE PIANO FORTES.

Manufactory and Salesrooms Fourteenth Street, corner of Third Avenue, New York.

The attention of the Musical Public is respectfully invited to the very valuable improvement recently made by H. Worcester in the construction of the Piano Forte, and for which letters patent have been granted. This improvement consists in dividing and hinging the plate of the instrument, the result of which is to double the volume and mingle the quality of sound and strengthen the middle tones of the scale, usually the weaker portion of the piano. The favorable testimony of Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, who carefully tested several instruments made upon this principle, is as follows:

"I have seen with great interest the new improvement of Mr. Horatio Worcester which consists in hinging the plate of the piano-forte. I have played his new instruments, and found them to be far superior to the others of the same scale having solid plates. I estimate the volume of their tone to be increased about one hundred per cent. by this invention.

"Their 'singing' quality is excellent. The upper part of the keyboard is exceedingly brilliant, while the base is of a rich and powerful sonorousness."

New York, June 17, 1862. L. M. GOTTSCHALK."

Equally strong testimonials of the value of the Hinged Plate have been received by the patentee from Messrs. Wm. Mason, S. B. Mills, Theodore Thomas, Wm. Scharfenberg, Henry C. Timm, Wm. Berge, M. Maretzek, Harry Sanderson, and other excellent judges.

Reference is also given to the columns of the N. Y. Times, World, Post, Commercial Advertiser, Express, Musical Review and World, Home Journal, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper, etc., etc. To be seen at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark st., Chicago, Ill. no19-x13-1m

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUM AND BRASS

Instruments,

99 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line

Lowest New York Prices.

Post Office Box 3404. oc15-x289-ly

NEW MUSIC—D. P. FAULDS, 54 CLARK STREET, under the Sherman House, has for sale the following new and popular ballads:

Love Bewitched me! or Jennie; by L. V. H. Crosby	25 cts
Katy over the Way; by L. V. H. Crosby. (Words and Music)	25 cts.
The Old Town Pump; Words by Alf. Burnett, Music by C. L. Ward	25 cts.
Song of the Union Troops, or Cheer Boys Cheer	25 cts.
Minnie Clyde, Kitty Clyde's Sister; by L. V. H. Crosby	30 cts
Why Do I Love Thee; by Chas. L. Ward	25 cts

P. S.—The above songs will be sent free of postage, on receipt of the retail prices. se22-x651-3m

Proposals.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL Railroad Company will receive proposals to construct ditches from three to five miles in length, making in all twenty miles, to run from west to east across Iroquois county to Spring Creek. The ditches to be six feet wide, and of an average depth of two and a half feet. Contractors must furnish satisfactory evidence of their ability to perform the work between the first of March and first of October next. The contract will be let on the tenth day of February next. Apply to L. H. CLARKE, Chief Engineer I. C. R. R. Co., Chicago, Illinois. de13-y14-1m

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until the 22d day of December, 1862, for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 5,000 head of Beef Cattle on the hoof.

The Cattle to be delivered at Washington, D. C., and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross. No cattle admitted that weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross. Heifers, Stags and Bulls not wanted.

The first delivery to be made on or about the 19th day of January, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct. 600 head of Cattle per week will be required to be delivered under this contract.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be retained until the completion of the contract.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids, from disloyal persons, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

Payments to be made in certificates of indebtness, or such other funds as Government may have for disbursement.

All bids to be accompanied by two guarantees, and directed to COL. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(This guarrantee must be appended to each bid.)

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.

BIDS WHICH DO NOT COMPLY WITH THE ABOVE WILL BE REJECTED. de15-y7-td

For the Army.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON. CAIRO, ILL., Nov. 29th, 1862.

WANTED

In the Mississippi Squadron

SEAMEN,

ORDINARY SEAMEN AND LANDSMEN.

The number of Steamers now fitting out offers a fine opportunity to the Western young men to enlist in the Naval vessels of the United States, now on the Western waters, and any one not over forty years of age will be received, provided he brings with him a certificate of a Surgeon that he has no chronic disease or physical debility of any kind. No person under eighteen years of age will be received without the written consent of parents attested before a justice of the peace.

The inducements to enter the Navy on the Western waters are very great—promotion to command for those who earn it; good pay and subsistence, and comforts not to be found in the land service. Any one who wishes to enter the Navy will have their actual mileage paid them on their arrival at Cairo, or any Naval Rendezvous, and after they are delivered on board the Receiving Ship.

The enlistments will be for the war, and not less than one year. If for the war two months advance will be paid, when the person enlisting presents himself on board Receiving Ship, and any one will be allowed to have half pay ticket for his family from the day of enlistment. An additional examination by the Surgeon will take place on board the Receiving Ship, and any one attempting to deceive will not receive the benefit of this notice.

The following are the rates of pay to which persons are eligible on being sent from the Receiving Ship to a Vessel of War—all person though must enter as Seamen, Ordinary Seamen or Landsmen, and obtain such higher rates as they may be fitted for:

Yeoman	$45 to $34 per month and one ration.		
Armorer	25	$38 and one ration.	
Master at Arms	25	do	do
Ship's Corporal	25	do	do
Coxswains	24	do	do
Quarter Masters	24	do	do
Quarter Gunners	23	do	do
Captain of Forecastle	24	do	do
Captain of Tops	23	do	do
Coopers	25	do	do
Painters	25	do	do
Ship's Steward	35	do	do
Officer's do	24	do	do
Cooks	24	do	do
Master of Band	25	do	do
Musicians	20	do	do
Seamen	18	do	do
Ordinary Seamen	14	do	do
Landsmen	12	do	do
Firemen, first-class	30	do	do
Firemen, second-class	25	do	do
Coal Heavers	18	do	do

The following Rendezvous are open ready to enlist men, and it remains to be seen if there is any patriotism left amongst the watermen or persons able to enlist:

ST. LOUIS,	CHICAGO,
CINCINNATI,	ERIE,
LOUISVILLE,	MEMPHIS,
CAIRO.	

DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

de2x684-1m

HO! FOR THE EIGHT INFANTRY, REGULARS.

$100 BOUNTY.

A few more able bodied MEN wanted for this old and permanent Regiment.

Pay from $13 to $22 per month.

Good board, clothing and medical attendance furnished immediately.

One month's pay and $25 government bounty given recruits upon joining the Regiment.

For further particulars apply to JOHN W. FRENCH, Jr., second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, Recruiting Officer, at 186 South Clark street.

$2.00 will be paid any person presenting an accepted recruit. oc2-x891-3m

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

Practical Plumber,

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing business, Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

Manufactory, 167 and 169 East Washington street. my26-ly

Educational.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 3d, 1862, with regular Collegiate, Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers, and lecturers thorough appointments, the finest school buildings in the West (cost with furniture, &c., $120,000), an ample and attractive Military Park, an excellent and well furnished Armory, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. The largest Instruction in French, German, and Book-Keeping free to Cadets, also in ARTILLERY and INFANTRY (heavy and light TACTICS, ZOUAVE and FANCY DRILLS, and GYMNASTICS, under an officer of U. S. A. Cadets dress in Uniform. TERMS—$190 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department, payable quarterly in advance. Cadets from abroad, room and board under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. For Circulars address D. C. COVERT, President, Fulton, Illinois. fe24-x65-9m

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President. Seventeen teachers. Superb brick buildings. Upwards of two hundred and twenty pupils in attendance. A normal department for the training of teachers. Forty dollars per term for boarding. Winter term commences Dec. 8th. Send to the President for a catalogue. M. SIMPSON, Pres't Trustees.

de6-x724-2w

Groceries.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved manufacture, in barrels, half barrels, &c., for sale at current rates by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

au7-t594-ly

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

Commission Merchants.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO., COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS. Advances will be made on shipments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis. Office corner of South Water and Wells streets. de5-x297-6m

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York. A. AKIN. J. B. [illegible]

O. W. CLAPP & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Salt dealers, 20 South Wells street, Chicago, Ill. O. W. CLAPP. [de4-x737-3w] H. SMITH.

MOULTON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fruits, Hides and Provisions. nov18-x432-3m 244 Lake St., & 250 S. Water St., Chicago.

BALLENTINE, LAWRENCE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 7 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Illinois. DAVID BALLENTINE, HENRY A. BALLENTINE, BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE. [oc14-v226-3m.]

ALBERT E. NEELY, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 240 South Water street, [corner of Franklin] Chicago, Illinois. oc14-v237-3m

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No 178 South Water St., Chicago. [oc14-v236-3m]

T. M. TURLAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Dealers in Sorghum. de10-61-ly 179 South Water street, Chicago.

A. J. HOAGLAND, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 124 South Water Street. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Liberal advances made on property consigned to PHARE & THORP, New York.

REFERENCES: PETER COOPER, Esq., New York. GEO. S. COE, Esq., Pres't Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cash'r Tradesman's Bank, N. Y. [oc29-v227-3m]

STILES, BREWSTER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse No 223 South Water street, and No. 9 Franklin street. Liberal advances made on consignments. oc10-v214-3m

McCOMBIE & CHILD, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 11 Water Street, New York.

REFERENCES:—Goodrich, Willard & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Oglesby, Esq., do; Alonzo Child, Esq., New York City; R. S. Fay, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Willard & Child, Chicago, Ill.; Munn & Scott, do.; Oglesby & Macauley, New Orleans, La.; Corn Exchange Bank, New York City. oc3-v89-6m

J. ALEX. M'COMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

DUGALD STEWART & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 154½ South Water Street, Chicago. se30-x903-3m Post Office Box 976.

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal. Warehouse 82 and 84 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. J. LEDUC. [se29-x533-ly] F. S. GIBBS.

UNDERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—127 South Water st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building. F. L. UNDERWOOD, BEN. W. UNDERWOOD, S. L. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Business confined strictly to Commission. [au27-x928-ly]

FARWELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 129 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES:—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co. CHAS. B. FARWELL. [my21-a337-ly] SIMEON FARWELL.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business STRICTLY and EXCLUSIVELY Commission. jy18-x35-6m JAS. H. TUCKER, GEO. A. GIBBS, DAVID DUEL.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 219½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on commission. Advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Chicago. J. L. WILLIAMS. [jal7-60-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

MURRY NELSON & CO., No. 214 South Water street, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce of all kinds, For a Commission. MURRY NELSON. R. B. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja17-ly

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 47 Broad street, New York. Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 133 South Water street, Chicago. mh7-a286-ly

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 188 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. In connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. ap15'61-ly M. S. NICHOLS, C. M. BRITT, H. A. NICHOLS.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216½ South Water street. ja29-k99-ly

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis. my17'61-ly C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. F. GRIFFIN. [mh28'60-ly] A. GRIFFIN.

LEMON GALE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 11 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill. Business confined strictly to Commission. se11-x345-3m

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1516. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission. RICE FAY. [au28'61-ly] JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 129 South Water st., Chicago.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE.

Bag Manufactory.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAGS!

Of every description,

157 South Water Street. 157.

MILLERS, SEAMLESS, GROCERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUMNY.

HAM AND FEED BAGS.

Second hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers. my15-x362-ly

Military Goods.

MILITARY GOODS.—Swords, BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS, Smith & Wesson's, Moore's, Colt's, Prescott's and other REVOLVERS, and all articles in the Military Line, at lowest prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at GEO. ABBEY'S, 180 Lake street. ap8-ly

ENOCH WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,) 180 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN

Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,

AND MILITARY GOODS,

Powder and Shot.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and style of Winans, Pearce & Co., for the purpose of transacting a general Commission and Produce business in this city. C. C. WINANS, ALBERT PEARCE, ROBERT M. HENING, MARCUS F. WOODRUFF.

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1862. de5-x33-1m

Chicago Tribune.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Clark M. Geib has been appointed by Sheriff Hammond a deputy sheriff. The selection is a good one.

THEFT.—An express wagon painted red, and having the name of Geo. Wilcox on the side, was stolen from near the corner of Paulina and Owen streets, Thursday night.

ACCIDENT.—Mary Meadows, a woman of the town, was horribly burned on Thursday, caused by her clothes taking fire. Her recovery is doubtful.

EXCELLENT.—The *Times* man says that the speech of R. T. Merrick, delivered before the "Invincibles," (K. G. C.) on Thursday evening, was full of "true Demosthenic authoritive grandeur." What's that?

72D REGIMENT.—Any letters left at T. B. Carter's store, up to Saturday night, for the 72d Illinois regiment, will be dispatched to the regiment, by a gentleman who will leave at that time.

DRAMATIC.—The young person who writes theatrical puffs for the S. Q. gives currency to a rumor that "two Eastern gentlemen" offer to furnish $20,000, if a Chicago party can be found to go another $50,000 for the purpose of building a new theatre in this city.

AN EPISODE.—Artemus Ward the popular humorist and lecturer is announced to deliver a lecture at Bryan Hall on Wednesday evening of next week. Subject, "Sixty minutes in Africa." We have no doubt that the Showman's effort will be "quite an episode."

FIRE.—The alarm given about six o'clock last evening, was occasioned by the burning of a small shed bakery, on O'Brien street, between Halsted and Union. Total loss not to exceed $150. The brisk wind blowing at the time threatened to communicate the flames to a number of residences near the bakery, but the promptness and efficiency of the Fire Department prevented what would have otherwise been an extensive conflagration.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner Schmidt was called to Harlem, yesterday, to hold an inquest upon the body of James Mason, an Englishman, who was run over and killed by a freight train on the Dixon Air Line Railroad, about 7½ o'clock Thursday evening. Owing to the absence of the principal witnesses—the conductor and others, who went through to Fulton—the holding of the inquest was postponed till this morning.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—Captain Tieg, who is said to be agent of the French Emperor in attending to the wants and seeing to the careful and comfortable treatment of those of his countrymen who may by the fortunes of war get inside the prisons of the Union or Confederate armies, arrived at the Tremont House yesterday morning. The Captain is an Algerine by birth, and wears the French Zouave uniform.

NINTH VERMONT.—Funeral service was said yesterday over another private of the 9th Vermont, who died in the General Hospital of dyptheria. The mortality in this regiment has been far greater than in any other of the paroled prisoners, and has been the cause of many remarks. One reason given for this, is the fact of their having been removed from the cool mountainous region of Vermont to the hot and sultry valley of the Shenandoah, where they contracted fevers, of which so many have died since.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.—We are authorized by the managers to state that tickets to this "Institution" are for sale at Hovey's seed store, 73 Lake street; Earnum's variety store, 128 Lake street; and at Root & Cady's 95 Clark street. A gentleman's ticket, the cost of which is $5 will admit a gentleman and any lady which the holder of the ticket may designate to the park during the entire season, but is not transferable to any gentleman or lady other than those whose names are on the ticket.

ONCE MORE A VICTIM.—Among the number of miscreants who were let off without punishment at the late term of the Recorder's Court, was one Peter Jones, with half a dozen aliases, a deserter from the 125th New York infantry, and an accomplished pickpocket. This fellow picked officer Green's pocket, a few weeks ago, it will be remembered, was arrested on the spot and committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail. The grand jury found a true bill against him, but for some reason or other he escaped both trial and punishment. Yesterday afternoon an errand boy employed in Supt. Bradley's office, detected Peter in the act of passing a small saw into one of the windows of the jail. He arrested him at once, captured the saw and locked him up.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The attention of our country readers is invited to the advertisement of "The White Willow," in another column; also to the proceedings of the State Horticultural Society on the subject. Farmers who have investigated the subject thoroughly certify that it makes a better, more beautiful and durable fence, in the same time and with less labor than osage orange, buckthorn, or any other tree, shrub or plant ever used for the purpose in this State; that in addition to making a perfect fence, and protection against wind, after a few years growth it will furnish timber for fence-rails and firewood, without injury to the fence. Mr. E. S. Pike having secured nearly the entire supply of this tree in the State, is making a *speciality* of the business. Farmers who desire the genuine cuttings will do well to order only from his certified agents, who will visit the prairie counties of the West, during the present winter.

A GOOD WORK COMMENCED.—We learn from Mr. Sickles that the tract enterprise for the army is responded to very cordially by the friends of the soldiers. Pastors of churches, and superintendents of Sunday schools, have expressed special interest in this easy and cheap mode of spreading much needful and useful reading matter. The official members of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, have given their hearty approval of the plan, and much will be done to supply our Illinois regiments, though many will not be furnished by the direct efforts of the agent. Mr. S. wishes us to say that Messrs. Tomlinson Brothers, of Lake street, will take charge of any funds, and do any business left with them for this object. Sabbath schools or individuals for every two dollars and a half, contributed, can have one thousand tracts sent to such regiment or regiments as may be named. If convenient, the names of Colonel and Chaplain, and if known, the present location should be given, otherwise the committee in New York will send to such Illinois regiments as are not specially named. Perhaps our Board of Trade may regard this matter with favor, and send each of their protege regiments a thousand tracts each. Couldn't do a better thing.

DIFFICULTY AT THE THEATRE.—On Thursday evening, Mr. Robert Fergus, a job printer on State Street, while intoxicated, visited the Theatre, in company with a formerly well-known Railroad Agent, and during the first scene, rendered himself obnoxious to all the guests in the vicinity by his loud and boisterous talking, which was complained of by those sitting nearest to the parties. Mr. Smith, the usher, spoke to them pleasantly, requesting them not to create any disturbance. This request but added fuel to the flame, and increased their rage. They followed Smith to the stairs, where they applied unspeakable and abusive language to him, and the entire theatrical company. Mr. S. passed down stairs to the saloon, hoping they would follow, which they did. While in the saloon, the abuse was continued, accompanied by a blow from Fergus, when Mr. Smith, to avoid further disturbance stepped out the side door of the saloon. While standing there the Railroad agent (that was) commenced abusing him, and charged him with "striking an old man," (Fergus) and at the same time dealt a well directed and precise blow at Smith, which took effect upon the side of his head, and for an instant stunned him. The "second" in the affair, with a companion he had secured, then walked away. By this time Mr. McVicker made his appearance in the saloon, having heard of the disturbance. Fergus at once attacked him, not only by the application of all manner of opprobrious epithets, but struck at his head. The blow passed under his chin and fell with force upon a policeman near by, who in an instant took the affair in hand, and suggested to Fergus that the matter had come to a head, and consequently marched him to the lock-up. Fergus will have his trial this morning. The railroad agent, as usual on similar uproarious occasions, barely avoided well deserved arrest.

IN MEMORIAM.—Under the ordinary circumstances in which bereavements befall the homes of our city, it rarely comes within the province of a public journal to make reference thereto, especially when the loved and lost is one of the gentler members of the household, as the most fitting tribute to a beautiful and graceful life thus ended, belongs only to the innermost circle of friends who from their own grief can minister to the smitten ones from among whom the deceased has passed away. But there are circumstances that may attach to such events, and memories that will cling to the name of the deceased, for which a more public record is not unfitting. Less than two months ago, before the altar of one of our churches, the two daughters of one of our best known and esteemed citizens became happy brides, and amid the congratulations of multitudes of friends passed into their new relations. Yesterday, under skies dull and sombre as if in sympathy with the sad dispensation, another gathering of friends took place to pay the last tribute of [illegible] to the elder of these sisters draped in her bridal robes to be laid in a home [illegible] rest. We refer to it as a blow whose weight is enhanced in the large circle of acquaintances, by the very juxtaposition of the bridal and the burial. We refer to it more especially to write as the deserved record of the deceased, that hers was a gentle and noble life laid down upon the altar of her country. Accompanying her husband to a sphere of duties at Alexandria, Virginia, hers was a nature that could but respond without reserve to the calls of humanity and patriotism coming up from the military hospitals of that vicinity. Among these [illegible] she was a daily visitor and ministrant with beautiful devotedness that made her presence, and her voluntary services priceless to our suffering soldiers. In these duties and the generous self-sacrifice with which she pursued them, the malady was [illegible] upon her before which after a brief, but severe illness, [illegible]. This war will enroll a long [illegible] list of martyrs for the Union. The [illegible] of such holy martyrdom is not alone [illegible] for our noble dead slain in battle, but [illegible] gentle ministering spirits will share it, [illegible] the sphere of devoted Woman, labor [illegible] the honor and suffering of the strife. Among these the name of ANNA DICKINSON [illegible] will be recorded.

ARREST OF [illegible] THE CHICAGO TIMES [illegible].

The Fourth Correspondent Brought to Grief.

Alas for the designs of the secession organ, their hero, "*Greene, the Tinker*," is likely to become a martyr. With the first blush of his new honors yet upon him; while the congratulations and welcomings of his secession friends in this city are still warm, and the money paid him for his insane rantings is jingling musically in his pocket, he is brought to grief. The representative of Jeff. Davis, the great, has been arrested on charge of swindling, and, worse yet, compelled to sleep one whole night in the sawdust. It occurred after this wise: On Thursday afternoon a letter was received in this city, stating that this Greene was guilty of obtaining goods under false pretences, and directing his arrest; or, in other words, that he had "japanned" a heavy firm in Washington out of a set of furs valued at $160.

The letter was placed in the hands of Superintendent Bradley, who immediately telegraphed an inquiry as to the genuine character of the document to the Chief of Police at Washington. In fifteen minutes he received a reply, directing him to arrest Greene and hold him subject to a requisition.

Officer Pilgrim then very politely waited upon the "Tinker" at the City Hotel where he had been luxuriating, and quietly led him to the Central Police Station, Jeff's friend the meanwhile denying strongly that his name was Greene. Upon searching him there was found upon his person certificates of membership in one of the Methodist Churches in Pittsburgh, for himself and wife, and a license as an exhorter or local preacher in the same denomination. We are informed that this latter privilege he used in Michigan not long since, and managed while there to "do" a confiding brother out of $15, and then ran away to avoid arrest.

He was brought before Justice Milliken yesterday morning on the charge preferred against him, but under our State laws, false pretences is not a felony, and he could not be held upon the warrant, and was accordingly discharged.

There are numerous other misdeeds charged against him, denoting great moral obtuseness, and giving strength to the general belief that he must be an accomplished and practiced "delinquent." If not how could he have so gracefully and elegantly "japanned" the imitator and disciple of the N. Y. *Herald*. He must be an unmitigated scoundrel who does not recognize the old maxim of "honor among thieves," and yet Greene deceived one who is of the very elect. The Methodist Church of which he is a member should investigate his case at once as there is ample evidence that he has "fallen from grace." When Greene was last seen he was singing

"I wish I was in Dixie."

Arms Belonging to the Government.

The Mayor don't believe in organizing Home Guards. On the 19th day of July last, at a mass meeting of the citizens of Chicago, held at Bryan Hall, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the desperate character of the rebellion, and the necessity of being ready for any emergency, it be recommended to every loyal citizen to provide himself with arms and ammunition, to be kept always on hand, and that the Union Defence Committee take measures to organize a Home Guard of those who cannot go to the war.

In accordance with this request the Union Defence Committee held a meeting on the 21st of July, and after taking action accepting the duty imposed upon them in the foregoing resolution, appointed a committee from their body to assist in organizing the Home Guard. The members of that committee were J. Y. Scammon, Sandford B. Perry, John L. Hancock, James H. Bowen, Thomas Lonergan, John Van Arman and Chas. G. Wicker. These gentlemen addressed a communication to the Common Council at its meeting of July 28th, in which they presented the joint action of the two bodies referred to above, and urged upon the Council the importance of rendering early and prompt assistance. They suggested the purchase of "arms, equipments and ammunition for a regiment of Home Guards and a battery of artillery."

"We are advised," they said, "that a tax was levied last year for this purpose, and that the money has been collected and is now in the City Treasury." An ordinance previously proposed, was then submitted, and on motion of Ald. Hahn (Dem.) was unanimously passed. The following are two sections of the ordinance:

SEC. 1. That the Mayor and Comptroller are hereby authorized and directed to purchase and procure for the city one thousand stand of arms of modern and approved construction, and a battery of artillery, with the necessary equipments and ammunition, and to draw their warrant on the Treasurer for such sum as may be necessary to pay for the same not exceeding $30,000.

SEC. 3. The sum of $30,000 is hereby appropriated from the amount in the treasury collected by taxation as a war fund not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the ordinances.

Section 4 gives to the "Mayor and Common Council" the "direction and control" of these arms, &c. Upon the authority thus given a purchase of one thousand stand of arms was made, and they are now, and have been for a number of months, in the custody of the Mayor. That they were intended by the Council for the arming of local military organizations, there can be no doubt, and yet, the Mayor, for reasons of his own, has, up to this date, allowed them to remain boxed up, and though applied to on various occasions, by J. Y. Scammon and other prominent citizens, has refused to permit the Home Guard, or any other military company, to use a single gun for drill purposes. It is well known that Mr. Sherman is opposed to the formation of Home Guards, and this is the only cause known to us for his persistent refusal to apply the arms to their legitimate use. At the next meeting of the Council we understand the matter will be brought up and ventilated. Having this in view, we have reproduced the facts, as they stand upon the record, so that our readers may be posted on another dodge of our estimable Mayor.

Bishop Duggan's Lecture to be Repeated.

The public will be glad to learn that the Right Rev. Bishop Duggan has consented to repeat his very interesting lecture upon his reminiscences of a recent visit to Rome, as will be seen by the following correspondence:

CHICAGO, December 9, 1862.

RT. REV. JAMES DUGGAN—*Dear Sir:* We would respectfully request that you will repeat the lecture lately delivered by you, on the subject of your recent visit to Rome, and of the ceremonies attending the Canonization of the Japanese Martyrs. We feel that in this request we express the desire of a large portion of the public who were unable to bear it; and that a proper and charitable result may commend this request to your favorable consideration, we will arrange for the use of Bryan Hall on such evening as may suit your convenience, and appropriate to the benefit of the poor the proceeds that may be realized from this most interesting and instructive lecture.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. Young Scammon,	M. D. Gilman,
John L. Wilson,	R. T. Merrick,
Geo. P. A. Healy,	Thos. B. Bryan,
Jas. W. Sheahan,	S. S. Hayes,
C. C. Parks,	W. F. Story,
F. C. Sherman,	B. G. Caulfield,
B. S. Morris,	B. M. Thomas,
James Robb,	M. Tierman,
J. Devlin,	D. Brainard,
Thos. Hoyne,	Wm. Bross.
A. B. Chapoton,	

CHICAGO, December 11, 1862.

GENTLEMEN—Though unaccustomed to repeat what I have once delivered, and though reluctant to appear in a public capacity, I still feel that in the present instance I should not decline an invitation having so charitable an object in view.

I shall, therefore, hold myself prepared to comply with your request on any evening during the next week which you shall judge most convenient.

I remain, gentlemen,
Faithfully yours in Christ,
JAMES DUGGAN, Bishop of Chicago.

Messrs. J. Young Scammon, M. D. Gilman, R. T. Merrick, F. C. Sherman, Geo. P. A. Healy and others.

In accordance with the above, arrangements have been perfected, and the lecture will be delivered at Bryan Hall next Thursday evening.

Comptroller Hayes and the City Finances.

In our comments upon the communication of Comptroller Hayes, which appeared in the TRIBUNE of yesterday, the following paragraphs occur:

"There are rumors current in financial circles, reflecting upon the present management of the city finances, and hints are thrown out that there is a noticeable looseness in the system now in force, which is not altogether creditable to the official in charge."

"We do not know that there is any truth in the rumors referred to above, but the earnestness with which they are repeated gives them force, and we simply mention them as a matter of duty."

In using this language, we did not intend, in the remotest degree, to cast any reflection upon the personal integrity of the Comptroller, but simply to notice the rumors referred to, touching the ability of Mr. Hayes to manage the financial affairs of the city. Several gentlemen called at this office during the day, and assured us that the reports were incorrect; and at their earnest solicitation we visited the Comptroller's office and made a personal examination of the "system" upon which that officer transacts his business. The result of this investigation satisfied us that the "rumors" alluded to were in no wise true, but on the contrary that the affairs of the office were ably and faithfully administered. For the credit of the city, as well as for the Comptroller's own official status, we rejoice that this is so. For Mr. Hayes personally we have always entertained a high respect, and would not reflect unjustly upon him either as a man or an officer.

A Card—Mr. L. Lampertz.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

We, the undersigned, deem it our duty in justice to Mr. L. Lampertz, late town clerk, to make a public statement in answer to the many attacks that have been made upon him through and by the press, of the facts as they exist, which wooed him to take the course he did relative to the canvass of the returns of the town of South Chicago.

We believe he was actuated only by motives of honesty and fairness, and acted under the influence of legal counsel and sound discretion, and that in all the several steps which he took from the beginning of the canvass until the close of the legal contest, he was aiming to do his duty under the circumstances, to guard the interests of the voters and the candidates, and not to advance his own interest in the slightest. In the matter of appeal from the decision of Judge Manniere, he declined so to do, until he was persistently urged by other parties who supposed their interest would be affected by it, and then very reluctantly consented that his name should be used in that connection, he claiming that it was no interest of his, but he would only consent because he was made a party to the record.

Yours, &c.,

J. Summerfield,	Anthony Otto,
C. T. Bogue,	T. C. Alvord,
C. L. Jenks,	[illegible] Linder,
L. H. Davis,	[illegible] Hoisington,
J. Cartwright,	H. H. Blake,
C. DeWolf,	Andrew Aiken,
Isaac Speer,	Jas. Lyle King.
C. L. Diehl,	

Musical.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Thursday says: The many friends in this city of Mrs. Hattie Brown Miller will learn with pleasure that she has recently been engaged as the soprano for the choir of St. James' Church at Chicago, and is now on her way thither to take her position. Our friends in Chicago have made an acquisition, as Mrs. Miller justly ranks as one of the best church vocalists of the day.

The tickets of associate membership in the Musical Union, are for the most part disposed of. The first concert it is expected, will take place the last of this month.

Diego de Vivo, the agent of Gottschalk and Carlotta Patti, has arrived in the city to perfect the arrangements for their concerts which will take place on Friday and Saturday evenings of next week.

Root & Cady have sent us the "Shadow Waltz," by H. G. Reid, an instrumental piece of more than average merit. Also, two beautiful little songs, "Angels, My Darling, will Rock Thee to Sleep," a mother's reply to "Rock me to Sleep, Mother," and "O, ye Tears," which, it will be recollected, was sung with excellent effect by Miss Ellsworth, at the last Philharmonic Concert.

From Higgins' we have "She Came an Angel Bright to Me," by Rudolf de Roode, a sweet and plaintive air; also, Verdi's "Trovatore," as arranged for the piano by Franz Staab. This latter has become a standard work, a new edition having been just issued.

Ladies' Furs—The Fashions for this Winter.

The styles of ladies furs remain about the same as last year, as the cost of fur is too great to admit of the caprices which control in other departments of fashion. The full cape is still much in vogue among those who can indulge in such expensive luxuries, though the half cape takes the precedence of all other styles, for while it is perhaps the most graceful, it also combines the other more essential quality of comfort, in a large measure, and can be worn to advantage, with other garments, of whatever description. The victorine is also a favorite with many; but the mink collar is the latest novelty, and commends itself for general use.

The furs formerly in vogue, such as martin, fitch, &c., have gone into disuse. Chinchilla and gray squirrel are the leading style for children and misses. The cheaper grades are made up as usual, from a variety of animals, but these find their principal market at a distance from the great centers of population, where comfort is the main consideration, without special regard to appearance.

Furs rise higher in estimation in proportion as the thermometer ranges lower. Garments in this material are therefore rapidly coming into use for the season. The most noticeable fact is the enhanced cost of furs of all descriptions, compared with former years, owing to the circumstance that a large number of trappers and hunters have gone from the forests to the war. The regular sources for the supply of furs are thus cut off in a measure, so that the collection of skins and peltries are scarce, half that made heretofore. For the same reason, furriers are less troubled by competition in the market, and have little fear that their limited stock will not meet with a ready sale.

The trade opens with considerable spirit, and the aggregate sales will probably be greater than ever before.

List of Contributions of Hospital Stores to the Chicago Sanitary Commission for the two weeks ending December 6, 1862:

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Waukegan, Ill.—4 boxes, 2 pillows, 6 pillow cases, 10 sheets, 1 comfort, 1 mattress, 11 shirts, 7 prs socks, 1 pr mittens, 11 dressing gowns, 3 handkerchiefs, 6¾ lbs dried apples, 62 lbs dried fruit, 18 jars canned fruit, 12 jars pickled fruit, 5 bottles wine, 6 lbs corn starch, 3 lbs Maccaroni, 12 lbs crackers, 11 lbs cheese, 1 keg pickles.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Turner, Ill.—1 box, 13 pillows, 29 pillow cases, 1 sheet, 16 shirts, 7½ lbs dried apples, 1 jar pickles, 2 bu onions, 10 magazines.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Clifton, Ill.—1box, 1 bed sack, 20 pillow cases, 9 sheets, 5 comforts, 18 towels, 5 shirts, 2 handkerchiefs, 2 lbs corn starch, 2 lbs farina, 1 lb tapioca, 1 lb sago, bandages, 3 books, magazines, papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Sterling, Ill.—One box and one keg, marked for Maj. Robert L. Wilson, Pay Department, Louisville, Ky.; also three boxes—15 pillows, 4 pillow cases, 12 sheets, 6 comforts, 9 towels, 27 shirts, 4 pairs drawers, 1 undershirt, 1 dressing gown, 14 handkerchiefs, 10 lbs and 1 bag dried apples, 19 bottles, 9 cans and 4 jars canned fruit, 1 jar jelly, 2 pads, 14 magazines, 1 bible.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Clarion, Ill.—One box—8 pillows, 19 pillow cases, 10 sheets, 5 comforts, 44 shirts, 13 pairs drawers, 11 handkerchiefs, 2 bags dried apples, 1 bag hops, 21 rolls bandages, 8 pads, old clothes.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Oswego, Ill.—One box—1 bed sack, 3 pillows, 35 pillow cases, 8 sheets, 39 towels, 15 shirts, 12 pairs drawers, 4 pairs mittens, 1 undershirt, 9 pairs slippers, 8 handkerchiefs, a lot of old clothes, 31 magazines.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Bloomfield, Wis.—One box—2 pillow cases, 1 comfort, 9 shirts, 13 pairs drawers, 1 pair socks, 1 pair mittens, 4 packages dried fruit, 3 cushions.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Versailles, Ill.—One box—2 pillows, 3 pillow cases, 1 comfort, 2 blankets, 6 shirts, 3 pairs drawers, 3 pairs socks, 1 cake soap, 12 lbs dried apples, 8 jars canned fruit, 2 bible records, 2 tin cups.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Geneva, Ill.—One box—20 pillow sacks, 33 pillow cases, 2 sheets, 14 shirts, 24 pairs drawers, 3 pairs socks, 4 dressing gowns, 1 bag dried fruit, a lot of lint and bandages.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Apple River, Ill.—One box—1 pillow, 2 sheets, 1 comfort, 9 shirts, 20 pairs drawers, 6 pairs socks, 1 box lint, old clothes.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Batavia, Ill.—1 barrel—Dried apples, beans fruit.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Bloomington, Ill.—One box—7 pillows, 64 pillow cases, 7 sheets, 14 towels, 16 shirts, 23 pairs drawers, 4 pairs socks, 14 dressing gowns, lot of dried apples, 4 cans dried fruit, 3 jars pickles, 25 pads and cushions, old clothes.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Kendallville Station, Ill.—Two boxes—3 coats, 24 shirts, 2 papers pins, a large lot lint and bandages.

LADIES OF MIDDLEPORT, Ill.—One box—2 pillow cases, 1 sheet, 2 towels, 5 shirts, 1 pair socks, 1 dressing gown, 1 package dried apples, 19 cans fruit, 1 can jelly, 2 jars preserves, 1 sack onions.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Buda, Ill.—One box—2 bed sacks, 3 pillows, 12 pillow cases, 2 sheets, 3 pairs pants, 6 shirts, 4 dressing gowns, 24 lbs dried fruit, 1 spit cup, 8 lbs sugar, 2 pads, old clothes, a lot of magazines.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY—Good Templars—2 boxes—21 pillow cases, 15 sheets, 19 towels, 16 shirts, 15 pr drawers, 9 pr socks, 10 handkerchiefs, 3 lbs dried apples, 2 lbs dried fruit, 3 cans jelly, 1 jar pickles, 2½ quarts wine, 1 lb corn starch, ½ lb tea, 3 lbs barley, 3 lbs hominy, ½ lb capsicum, 3 lbs oatmeal, 1 roll butter, 4 lbs crackers, 5½ lbs codfish, 4 lbs dried beef, 2 lbs sugar, 67 papers.

LITTLE GIRLS of Buda, Ill.—58 towels, 6 handkerchiefs, 27 pincushions.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Seward, Kendall Co. Ill.—1 Box—4 pillows, 5 pillow cases, 2 sheets, 3 comforts, 17 shirts, 1 pair socks, bandages, lint, 8 pads.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Blue Island, Ill.—1 box, 1 keg—44 shirts, 44 pairs drawers, 8 pairs socks, 15 dressing gowns, 14 pairs slippers, 34 handkerchiefs, 3 bottles wine, 1 keg pickled cabbage and onions.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, St. Charles, Minnesota.—1 box, 2 pillows, 2 pillow cases, 6 sheets, 26 towels, 3 coats, 2 vests, 10 shirts, 4 pairs drawers, 8 pairs socks, 7 handkerchiefs, 7 pincushions, 2 combs, 2 cheeses, 51 rolls bandages, 25 pads, 12 bags cracker, books, magazines, papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Rockton, Ill.—1 box, 7 pillows, 12 pillow cases, 4 sheets, 2 comforts, 19 napkins, 22 shirts, 9 pairs drawers, 7 pairs socks, 1 dressing gown, 3 pairs slippers, 12 cravats, 1 sack dried apples, 2 sacks dried fruits, 3 packages herbs, papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Morris, Grundy County, Ill.—1 box—4 bed sacks, 11 sheets, 2 comforts, 71 shirts, 12 pairs drawers, 29 pairs socks, 1 dressing gown, 7 pairs overalls, 1 jacket, lint, bandages, 72 magazines, papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Calumet, Wis.—1 box—8 pillow cases, 3 sheets, 14 towels, 30 shirts, 8 pairs drawers, 10 pairs socks, 5 dressing gowns, 12 combs, 4 napkin pins, 2 lbs. corn starch, lint and bandages, 19 bags hops, 18 papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Ruggles St. School, Fon du Lac, Wis.—1 box, 12 pillows, 20 pillow cases, 10 comforts, 1 dressing gown, 1 handkf, 3 jars jellies, 3 bottles pickles, 1 bottle wine, 1 jar dried fruit, 2 lbs farina, 1 pkg cococa, 1 pkg chocolate, 600 yds bandages, 7 pads and cushions, 9 books, magazines, papers, 10 qrs paper, 11 pkgs envelopes, lot lead pencils.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Red School House No. 5 Hustisford, Wis.—24 pillows, 47 pillow cases, 9 sheets, 9 towels, 24 shirts, 11 pair drawers, 1 dressing gown, 16 pin cushions, 5 combs, 2 bags dried fruit, 4 lbs butter, 2 pads, 8 magazines.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Hustisford, Wis.—1 box containing 1 pillow sack, 30 pillows, 38 pillow cases, 1 sheet, 12 comforts, 13 towels, 1 coat, 8 vests, 28 shirts, 40 pairs drawers, 31 handkerchiefs, 15 pin cushions, 11 combs, 1 pair scissors, 6 lbs dried fruit, 1 package herbs, 9 tin cups, 8½ lbs bandages, lot of lint, lot of books, papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Milwaukee, Wis.—8 barrels and six boxes, 4 barrels marked for Capt. Day, Jackson, Tenn., containing 5 pillows, 49 pillow cases, 12 sheets, 4 comforts, 68 towels, 5 knapkins, 1 feather bed, 34 shirts, 22 pair drawers, 12 pair socks, 14 dressing gowns, 27 pair slippers, 44 handkerchiefs, 39 lbs dried fruit, 2 cans jellies, 2 bags dried corn, 1 bottle wine, 40 lbs butter, 1 cheese, 29 pads, 9 brls mixed pickles.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Rock Island.—1 box containing 2 sheets, 28 towels, 2 shirts, 2 pair of drawers, 14 pair socks, 1 package dried apples, 11 cans fruit, 6 bottles jellies, 7 jars pickles.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Asbury, Ill.—Two boxes, containing 8 bed sacks, 29 pillows, 29 pillow cases, 9 comforts, 3 blankets, 24 shirts, 24 pairs drawers, 4 pairs socks, 7 dressing gowns, 71 lbs. dried apples, 16 lbs. dried fruit, 2 cans jelly, 4 bottles wine, 6 jars butter.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Frankfort, Ill.—One box, containing 9 pillows, 12 pillow cases, 4 sheets, 3 comforts, 15 towels, 1 bolster, 13 shirts, 3 pairs socks, 7 handkerchiefs, 3 pairs mocassins, 1 can fruit, 1 jar jelly, 2 pads, 14 magazines, 1 bible.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Milwaukee, Wis.—Four barrels ale, marked for Chaplain Day, Jackson, Tenn.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Harvard, Ill.—One box, containing 7 pillows, 23 pillow cases, 6 sheets, 7 towels, 3 napkins, 11 shirts, 1 pair socks, 1 dressing gown, 1 package dried apples, 4 packages dried fruit, 1 bottle canned fruit, 1 bottle wine, 34 magazines.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Lamoille, Bureau Co., Ill.—1 box containing 13 pillows, 17 pillow cases, 13 sheets, 5 comforts, 2 towels, 23 shirts, 9 pairs drawers, 4 pairs socks, 1 handkerchief, 2 bags dried apples, 8 bags dried fruit, 4 bottles wine, 6 lbs dried corn, 4 pads.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Galesville, Wis.—1 box containing 6 pillows, 7 pillow cases, 4 sheets 1 comfort, 1 blanket, 5 shirts, 2 bags dried fruit.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Washington, Ill.—1 box containing 1 bed sack, 15 pillows, 31 pillow cases, 5 sheets, 1 blanket, 9 towels, 22 shirts, 2 pairs socks, 4 pairs slippers, 2 bags dried apples, 4 lbs dried fruit, 2 jars canned fruit, 1 bottle wine, 3 lbs herbs, 7 lbs butter, 18 pads.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Milwaukee, Wis.—One box marked for Jas. E. Yeatman, West. San. Com., St. Louis, Mo.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Fulton City, Ill.—One box containing 6 bed sacks, 6 pillows, 24 pillow cases, 2 sheets, 26 towels, 3 vests, 30 shirts, 18 pairs drawers, 4 pairs socks, 1 box soap, 2 pkgs dried apples, 17 lbs butter, 5 lead pencils.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Rockford, Ill.—Four boxes containing 15 bed sacks, 14 pillows, 29 pillow cases, 24 sheets, 27 comforts, 3 towels, 2 coats, 2 pair pants, 34 shirts, 2 pair drawers, 1 dressing gown, 7 pair slippers, 7 handkerchiefs, 7 [illegible], 18 books, 24 magazines.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Weyanwega, Wis.—One box containing bandages and lint.

CHICAGO CONTRIBUTIONS.

MRS. C. B. SAWYER.—14 prs drawers.
MRS. PHILANDER HICKOX.—6 bowls jelly.
TAYLOR STREET MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL.—A large quantity of Sunday School papers.
LADIES OF 2D PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—29 shirts, 27 prs drawers (material furnished by the Sanitary Commission.)
MRS. M. H. SWAN.—11 shirts.
A FRIEND.—5 shirts.
LADIES OF FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.—8 shirts, 8 prs drawers.

A LIST OF SUPPLIES WANTED FOR THE HOSPITALS.—Cotton shirts 1¼ and 1 yard long, 2 breadths of unbleached cotton, ¾ yard wide, open 9 inches at the bottom, length of sleeves ¾ yard, length of arm hole 13 inches, length of collar 20 inches, open in front, fastened with buttons. About one third may be made of this size, the remainder one and two sizes smaller. Flannel hospital undershirts—two breadths flannel, gusset at the neck, narrow neck-band, cotton drawers ordinary size and make, woollen drawers ordinary size and make, dressing gowns of double calico without wadding, woollen socks, slippers a portion should have leather soles, handkerchiefs, good size, second-hand coats, pantaloons, drawers, shirts, boots, shoes, quilts, blankets, pillows, cushions, cocoa, chocolate, broma, cider and malt liquors. A great want of quilts or comforts.

EDIBLES.—Arrowroot, farina, sage, tapioca, corn starch, oatmeal, tart jellies, dried fruit, particularly apples and peaches, pickles, tea, firkins of butter, blackberry syrup.

No more lint is wanted, and the societies who have been so industriously engaged in preparing it, can pare and dry apples. All dried fruit is greatly needed in the hospitals. It can be sent in bags, marked to be kept dry. It is not desirable to send toasted bread as it becomes mouldy, and the expense of transportation is too great. Small firkins of butter are very acceptable.

Mark all packages according to annexed form.

Attach a list of contents to the centre of the under side of the lid, stating also by whom contributed. "Sanitary Commission, Chicago, Ill."

A NEW CONTESTANT.—The Democratic candidate for the Legislature from the 60th Representative District, who was beaten out of sight by G. W. Gage, has been roped into contesting Mr. Gage's election. We do not apprehend that there is any danger of his success.

☞ J. J. Heban's New Year's Call Cards, written in all styles, sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, $2.00. Wedding Cards (new style) $6.50. Don't wait till the holidays; send your orders at once. Persons in the city can leave orders at Root & Cady's. de19-3t

☞ Dr. James, so long and favorably known in New Orleans, in the treatment of old chronic and recent diseases, is now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Those suffering from diseases of the skin, blood and organic weakness, should apply to Dr. James.

HOME-MADE BREAD.—This family *desideratum* can be obtained fresh, sweet, wholesome, nutritious, pure and unadulterated, every day from the bakery of Mrs. L. A. Fowler, 55 State street. We have tried it frequently, and heartily recommend its use. Mrs. F. also makes old-fashioned doughnuts, plain cake, mince and apple pies, the ingredients of which are of the best quality and material. Everything about this new establishment is neat, clean and inviting.

WINTER GARDEN.—Remember the afternoon performance to-day at 2 o'clock, when in addition to an unusually attractive programme, all the animals will be fed for the gratification of the children.

LAST DAY.—With to-day ends the opportunity of purchasing $1.25 books for 50 cents, at the New York Gift Book House, 113 Randolph street. A new stock of juvenile books will be opened on Monday next.

GO TO THE BEST—GO TO BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough business education.

☞ Cook & McClean, steam Dyers and Scourers, 95 Dearborn and 120 South Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemens' clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Ontario and Dearborn streets. Service at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m.; Rev. E. A. Pierce, pastor. Subject in the morning: "Suffer little Children to come unto me."

—Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets, Rev. N. D. Williamson, pastor. Services to-morrow at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

—Preaching in the South Presbyterian Church, (O. S.) corner of Third Avenue and Jackson street, to-morrow at the usual hours, morning and evening, by the pastor, Rev. W. W. Harsha.

—Protestant Episcopal. Divine service in St. Ansgarius' Church on Sunday at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m., corner of Indiana and Franklin streets. Seats free.

—War Meeting. The thirty-seventh war meeting, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Patterson) corner of Washington street and Wabash Avenue, on Sabbath evening, Dec. 14.

Rev. Glen Wood, General Western Agent of the American Tract Society, just returned from a visit of several weeks to our soldiers in Arkansas and Missouri, will address the meeting, giving an account of the condition and wants of our brave soldiers. All are invited.

—Rev. W. C. Jackson will preach in the first United Presbyterian Church, West Washington street, corner of Jefferson, to-morrow at 10½ a. m., and 3 p. m. Seats free.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1862.

In spite of the unfavorable state of the weather, the business of the day has been heavy, and the demand for money good. The pork trade leads the market just now; but operators want money for investment in almost everything in the shape of grain, provisions and products of all kinds, and paper is therefore plenty. Rates of discount are quite uniform at 10 per cent.

New York exchange is abundant. The ruling selling rate is ½ premium; but several houses make concessions, to best customers, of a small fraction on round lots. The buying price is par.

The range for gold was 30@31. The lower figure was the more usual rate.

Old Treasury notes were bought at 24½@25.

The price of silver was 20 per cent. premium.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of this morning says—

"The money market was unchanged in any respect yesterday. Money easy at 10 per cent., with a moderate business, and exchange steady at ½ premium selling.

"The bankers continued paying 30 per cent. premium for gold, and 21@22 for silver and demand Treasury notes."

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1862.

Second Board.—Stocks dull and heavy.

Chi & R I	81¼	Ill Central scrip	78¾
Mil & P du C 2d prd	81	Mich South	39½
Cleve & Toledo	69¼	Do. guarantied	83½
Gal & Chicago	71¾	Tenn 6s	54
Cleve & Pitts	43	Missouri	53¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U S 6s '81 coup	104¼	7 3-10 Treas notes	103¾
U S 5s '74 coup	92	U S 1 year certif	98

Money is a little easier, at 6 per cent. for loans on call. Sterling exchange dull and lower; 144@144½ for merchants', and 144½@145 for bankers' bills. Gold is lower, opening at 31½@31¾ and closing quiet at 31⅛. Government stocks steady.

COMMERCIAL.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1862.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Brl'y. bu.
G & C U R R	977	7986	1071	2569	643	995
R I R R	495	3150	2160	....	....	....
Ill C R R	600	5250	3870	....	....	....
C B & Q R R	580	3500	12750	3280	375	....
N W R R	580	2965	556	6521	....	275
A & St L R R	....	1650	4200	700	300	....
Total	3232	24501	24557	13070	1318	1270

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Lard. lbs.	Tallow. lbs.	Live Hogs. No.	Drs'd Hogs. No.	Beef C'tle.
G & C U R R	....	....	....	....	1540	....
R I R R	....	69133	....	1952	660	17
Ill C R R	3050	33300	2680	4300	191	80
C B & Q R R	38840	71283	4141	3339	164	18
N W R R	1710	....	....	1685	625	135
A & St L R R	....	370	....	1200	32	16
Total	43600	174086	6821	12576	3212	266

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, to-day were 15,688. Under this continued heavy supply and the mild and "muggy" weather, the market for dressed Hogs suffered a decline of 15@20c per 100 lbs. The weather drove shippers entirely out of the market, and the dread of commission dealers that their stocks would sour on their hands, induced them to throw them on the market to be sold at whatever price they would bring. Under these circumstances packers had it "all their own way," and the sales were liberal at a range of $3.30@3.90. On divisions of 200 lbs the bulk of the sales were at $3.60@3.65 for light, and $3.80@3.85 for heavy; but at the opening there were some sales at $3.50 and 3.75, dividing on 200 lbs. At the close of the market there was more competition than at the opening, and it ruled firmer.

There was a liberal supply of live hogs to-day, although the quality of the offerings generally was not so good as that of yesterday. The market opened dull—buyers and sellers being apart in their views—but later in the day the packers yielded, and trade revived. We note an advance of fully 5c on all good packing grades—extra lard hogs being in light supply and very firm at yesterday's prices. About 10,000 changed hands at a range of $3.00@3.45 for light and heavy averages. A few lots of extra lard hogs were sold at $3.50@3.55.

Beef Cattle are in light supply, and the offerings generally consist of inferior to medium grades. There is a good demand for extra packing and shipping beeves at a range of $2.85@3.50. Scallawags and inferior grades are dull and almost nominal. The sales to-day include 79 head choice shipping beeves at $3.50—the balance of the transactions ranging at $2.25@3.30.

The market for Provisons was quiet and rather heavy for almost every kind of product except Lard, which is still in active demand and firm—with sales to-day of about 800 tcs at 8¼@8½c for prime Kettle; 8⅛c for prime steam, and 8c for Head and Gut. Buyers of English Meats were holding off, in view of the decline in hogs, with the hope of being able to purchase at lower prices; but holders show no disposition to make concessions. We report a sale of only 200 bxs, at 5⅝c for Cumberland, and 6c for Short Middles. A lot of 50 bxs Bellies were also sold at 5⅝c. Bulk Meats are quiet at 5¼c for Hams, loose, and 3⅛@3¼c for Shoulders. Green Hams are in good demand and firm at 4½c. A lot of 100 brls Beef Hams was sold at $12.50.

Flour was neglected and dull. Wheat was quiet and rather heavy, with light sales of No 2 Red at 97¼@97½c; Rejected Red, 87½@88c; No 1 Spring, 92c; No 2 Spring, 79@81c; and Rejected Spring, at 67½@68c. The market closed quiet.

The Corn market was almost entirely neglected—and the sales were very trifling at 34@35c for Mixed and 31c for Rejected.

Oats were in good demand by Southern shippers, and the market advanced ½c per bushel—with sales of No 1 at 37@38½c.

Rye advanced 1@2c per bushel—with sales of No 1 in store at 53@54c. Barley was steady. Highwines were in active demand at 33c—holders asking 33½c.

There was a better inquiry for Timothy Seed, and the market advanced 5c—with liberal sales at $1.65@1.75. Clover Seed is firm—prime selling at $5.40. Flax Seed is scarce.

Salt is active and steady at $2.00 for Onondaga Fine, at which price we report sales of 700 brls. Liverpool Ground Alum was sold at $1.75, and Turk's Island at $1.00 per sack.

Cooperage is dull, with sales of Lard Tierces at $1.85 delivered. Pork Barrels are offered at $1.40.

Exports from New York.

The exports for the week are not as large as for the corresponding week of last year, and are also below the last week, but the amount is still large.

EXPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 9.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Total for week	$3,147,413	$3,404,955	$3,349,504
Prev. reported	94,537,716	124,517,273	142,383,965
Since Jan. 1	$97,685,129	$127,922,228	$145,683,469

Included in the exports of domestic produce for the week are 337 brls. potatoes, 45,977 brls. wheat flour, 149 brls rye flour, 1,799 brls. corn meal, 314,167 bushels wheat, 639 bushels oats, 520 bushels peas, 441 bushels corn, 3,234 boxes candles, 704 tons coal, 24 bales cotton, 1,100 bales hay, 3,648 do. hops, 231 brls. rosin, 31 brls spirits turpentine, 227 brls tar, 20 brls. pitch, 356 galls. whale oil, 40 galls. sperm oil, 2,279 galls. lard oil, 1,138 galls. linseed oil, 2,889 brls. pork, 883 brls. and 3,295 tierces beef, 3,179,317 lbs. cut meats, 833,773 lbs. butter, 736,025 lbs. cheese, 2,027,843 lbs. lard, 800 bags and 152 brls. rice, 115 boxes and 1,838 brls. sugar, 1,488,[illegible] lbs. tallow.

Philadelphia Provision Market—December 10.

There is more doing in Pork, and 700 or 800 brls Mess have been sold at $13.00@13.25, mostly at the latter rate, which price is refused by some holders. Beef is selling at $13.00@15.00 for western and city mess. Beef Hams are lower, with sales to note at $17.00@18.00. Bacon moves off as wanted at [illegible]

[illegible] for Hams, [illegible] for Sides, and [illegible] for Shoulders. Green Meats are arriving slowly at Detroit for salt and pickling. [illegible] for Soldiers in salt. Lard is more active at [illegible] for country. About [illegible] tierces western sold at [illegible]. Hogs are worth [illegible]. Butter is steady but more active, with sales of packed at 18@22c, and roll at 16@20c.

Commerce of New York from Jan. 1st to Date.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Imports mdse	$220,640,372	$119,779,547	$183,628,330
Expts produce	94,683,799	127,999,[illegible]	145,683,469
Expts specie	40,080,009	3,343,337	51,383,996

Iron.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The market for pig metal is firm, with a good demand for future delivery, and about 2,000 tons anthracite have been sold at $30.00@32.00 for the three numbers, including 1,000 tons good No. 1 reported at $33.00, on time. Some makers are not disposed to accept these figures for future delivery. Manufactured iron continues active and on the advance, and the mills generally well off for orders.

Pittsburgh Oil Market—Dec. 11.

The market for both crude and refined under the receipt of favorable news from New York, is more firm, though prices, as yet, have undergone no change. In the absence of sales we quote crude in bulk at 20@21c, and 24@25c in brls; and 70 to 75c for outside brands of refined, and 80c for good standard brands, including packages.

Carbon Oil in Montreal—Dec. 10.

During the past week or two business has been animated, and, as before stated, prices have materially advanced. The finer qualities have met with ready sale, and the market is now quite bare. We quote fair quality at 75c to 80c per gallon, and fine non-explosive 85c to 90c, according to brand.

Pittsburg Hog Market—Dec. 11.

Under the influences of heavy receipts the market is less firm. Sales of 93 head averaging 225 pounds at $3.70 per cwt gross. Dressed Hogs are dull, and generally of an inferior quality. Packers are buying at from $4.50 to $4.75 per cwt—mostly at the inside figure.

Dressed Hogs in Detroit—Dec. 11.

The market was a trifle easier this morning. Good heavy hogs were sold at a range of $4.00@4.12½, and lighter ones at $4.50@3.75, dividing on 200 for the former, and 200 for the latter. The packing houses are mostly overstocked at present, which is the cause of the slacking up in the buying and consequent depreciation.

Cincinnati Markets.

[From the Gazette, 12th.]

The receipts of hogs were large again to-day, reaching 12,000 head, and the market was dull and heavy, and closed 10@15c lower, with an increased pressure to sell. The weather is much milder to-day, and toward evening there was some appearance of rain. The sales were about 2,000 head at $4.00@4.50. There was a good demand for mess pork at $11.00 for old, market closing firm, with sales of 500 brls to the government at $11.37½. Lard was also in good demand at 8½c. Green meats are firm at 3½c for shoulders, and 5¼@5½c for hams. Coffee is 1c lower. Sugar is dull. Flour was unchanged and steady. A government contract for 1,471 brls was awarded at $5.40. Whisky steady, with a limited demand, and sales of 500 brls at 35c. There was but little done in wheat, and the market was dull. The offerings were rather large. Corn was in good demand, with a moderate supply. Oats were active, in part to fill government contracts.

Seeds in Philadelphia—Dec. 10.

There is a good demand for Cloverseed, with further sales of 450 to 500 bushels, all offered, at $6.40@6.50 per bushel, mostly at the latter rate for prime. Timothy is steady at $1.75@2.00, and Flaxseed scarce and in request at $3.00 per bu.

Seeds in Cincinnati—Dec. 11.

A moderate inquiry for clover, with small sales at $6.00. Timothy is dull at $1.75@2.00. Flax is scarce and wanted at $2.20.

Seeds in New York—Dec. 10.

Timothy is quiet at $2.25. Clover is firm, with sales of 150 bags at 8½@8¾c. Rough flax is steady; we notice sales of 150 bushels at $2.70. Calcutta linseed is firmly held; the last sale reported was at $3.42½. Canary is quiet with sales of 100 bags on p. t.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1862.

PROVISIONS—Lard in good demand and firm. Other kinds of Product quiet and rather heavy. Sales were:—100 brls Beef Hams at $12.50; 40,000 lbs Bulk Hams, loose, at 5¼c; 100 bxs Cumberland Middles at 5⅝c; 100 bxs Short Middles at 6c; 50 bxs Bellies at 5⅝c; 100 bxs Long Boneless Middles at 6½c; 1,000 pcs Green Hams at 4½c; 250 tcs prime city kettle-rendered Leaf Lard at 8⅝c; 150 tcs do at 8⅝c; 50 tcs (Burlington) do at 8½c; 250 tcs steam-rendered Leaf at 8½c; 100 trcs Head and Gut Lard at 8c; 20 trcs country kettle at 7⅝c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 3,212. Market active and 15@20c lower. Sales were:

138 Hogs at	$3.50 and $3.75	—dividing on	200 lbs.
48 "	3.50 and 3.75	"	200 "
74 "	3.50 and 3.75	"	200 "
102 "	3.65 and 3.75	"	200 "
79 "	3.55 and 3.80	"	200 "
87 "	3.60 and 3.80	"	200 "
154 "	3.65 and 3.80	"	200 "
170 "	3.65 and 3.85	"	200 "
20 "	3.70 and 3.85	"	200 "
38 "	3.60 and 3.85	"	200 "
18 "	3.60 and 3.87½	"	300 "
41 "	3.50 and 3.60	"	160 "
23 "	3.50 and 3.60	"	160 "
13 "	3.50 and 3.60	"	160 "

72 " 3.30, 3.55 and 3.80—dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.

56 Hogs at 3.50, 3.60, and 3.80—dividing on 160 and 200 lbs.

29 Hogs all over 200 lbs at	$3.85
20 " all under 200 "	3.60
22 " " 200 "	3.55
18 " " 200 "	3.60
11 " averaging 260 "	3.90
70 " " 185 "	3.75

TALLOW—50 brls prime city at 9¼c.

BUTTER—Dull. Sales 12 firkins prime at 15c; 17 kegs good at 14½c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,232 brls. Market dull and neglected. Sales were: 74 brls "Marion Co." Super at $4.00; 41 brls "Brown's" Spring Extra at $4.75.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4,000 lbs Buckwheat Flour at $3.00 per 100 lbs—sacks returned.

WHEAT—Received, 24,501 bu. Market quiet and heavy. Sales 400 bu No. 2 Red in store at 97¼c; 400 bu do at 97½c; 2,000 bu Rejected Red (in A. Sturges') at 88c; 400 bu do at 87½c; 1,000 bu No. 1 Spring (in Munger & Armour's) at 92c; 2,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 81c; 1,800 bu do at 80½c; 4,500 bu do at 80c; 1,000 bu do at 79c; 400 bu Rejected Spring at 67½c; 400 bu do at 68c.

CORN—Received, 24,557 bu. Market dull and ½c lower. Sales 1,200 bu Mixed Corn in store at 35c; 800 bu do (in North Side) at 34c; 4,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 31c; 800 bu do at 30½c.

OATS—Received, 13,070 bu. Market advanced ½c per bu. Sales 500 bu No. 1 in store at 37c; 1,000 bu do at 37½c; 12,000 bu do at 38c; 9,000 bu do at 38½c; 3,000 bu do at 40c, delivered in cars.

RYE—Received, 1,318 bu. Market advanced 1@2c per bu. Sales 800 bu No. 1 in store at 53c; 2,500 bu do at 54c.

BARLEY—Received, 1,270 bu. Market quiet. Sales 800 bu No. 2 in store at 80c; 102 bags at 75c on track.

HIGHWINES—In active demand at 33c—holders asking 33½c.

TIMOTHY SEED—In active request and a shade higher. Sales: 175 bgs and 40 bu prime at $1.75; 150 bu do at $1.70@1.75; 20 brls do at $1.70; 39 bgs good at $1.67½; 9 bgs do at $1.65.

CLOVER SEED—Firm. Sales: 15 bu prime at $5.40.

FLAX SEED—Scarce and in demand at $2.25@2.40.

SALT—Steady. Sales were: 700 brls Onondaga Fine at $2.00 delivered; 300 sks Liverpool Ground Alum at $1.75 per sack, delivered at packing house; 150 sks Turk's Island at $1.00 per sack of 140 lbs. delivered.

COOPERAGE—Very dull. Sales: 550 Lard Tierces at $1.85 delivered. Pork Barrels dull at $1.40.

APPLES—100 brls N. Y. Green at $2.40.

DRIED FRUIT—85 brls N. Y. Apples at 5¾c.

GUNNIES—20,000 single Gunnies at 24c.

HIDES—Are in moderate demand. We quote:

Dry Flint Hides	17 @17½
Dry Salted Hides	13 @14½
Green Country	7¾@
Green Cured Hides	8¾@ 8½
Kip	10½@
Calf	10½@

SUGARS—Quiet.

New Orleans, prime to choice	11¾@12
Cuba—Fair to choice	10½@11½
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	10¾@11½
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	14¾@15½
White coffee, A	13¾@13¾
Coffee, B	13 @13¾
Extra coffee, C	12¾@13¾

EGGS—Scarce and in fair demand at 15@16c.

POULTRY—Are in good supply. We quote: Chickens ℔ doz $1.25; Turkeys ℔ lb 5@6c; Prairie Chickens ℔ doz $2.75@3.00.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—Received to-day 289. There is no essential change in the market since yesterday. Among the various transactions we note the following;

Howard sold Reinneman, Morris & Waixell, at the Cottage Groge Yards, 79 head choice shipping steers, from Kewanee, Bureau county, averaging 1,284 lbs, at $3.50.

Sales as follows:

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
79	1284	$3.50	17	1158	2.50
10	1262	3.30	11	1255	2.50
15	1263	3.00	51	1143	2.37½
36	1210	2.85	16	1100	2.25
14	1028	2.75	17	1117	2.25
13	1151	2.75			

HOGS—The receipts were again liberal, amounting to 15,449 head, as per the returns from the several yards:

Cottage Grove Yards	3,800
Sherman's Yards	3,205
Michigan Southern Yards	5,500
Pittsburgh Yards	2,944

As the quality of the offerings was not so good as that of yesterday, the market opened dull, buyers and sellers being apart in their views, but in the afternoon the former gave way, and the demand became active, and at the close the yards were almost entirely cleared out. We note an advance of fully 5c on good packing grades—extra lard hogs being firmly held at yesterday's quotations. The sales foot up some 10,000, at a range of $3.00@3.55 for light to extra heavy weights.

We give a few of the principal sales:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
49	321	$3.55	166	288	$3.30
45	347	3.51	598	249	3.25
10	321	3.50	205	260	3.25
45	301	3.50	203	260	3.20
134	305	3.45	104	250	3.20
50	291	3.45	101	254	3.20
50	289	3.40	165	236	3.15
128	295	3.40	50	226	3.15
232	274	3.37	57	246	3.17½
215	283	3.35	230	224	3.10
47	317	3.35	429	227	3.05
466	272	3.32½	161	216	3.00
88	285	3.30	68	244	3.00
44	271	3.30			

SHEEP—Received, 900. Market quiet.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—COTTON—Quiet and nominally unchanged with sales of 300 bales at 66½@67c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Opened quiet and closed dull at $5.75@6.00 for super state; $6.15@6.30 for extra state; $5.75@6.00 for super western; $6.25@6.60 for common to medium extra; $6.75@6.85 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; and $6.90@8.25 for trade brands.

WHISKY—Heavy at 38½@39c.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy, and fully 1c lower with sales of Chicago spring at $1.22@1.29; Milwaukee club at $1.27@1.34; amber Iowa at $1.35@1.36½. Sales, 13,800 bu winter red western at $1.40@1.44. Corn is heavy and fully 1c lower with sales at 70@76½c for mixed western, closing at the inside price. Oats firm and in brisk demand, with sales, chiefly for government, at 65@70c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Sugar continues steady. Sales, 375 hhds New Orleans at 9½@10¾. Coffee quiet and steady. Rio 29@33c. Molasses steady. New Orleans 52@60c; by auction 650 brls New Orleans at 37½@54, and 50 hhds Porto Rico at 30@42c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and firmer at $14.00@14.25 for mess, closing at the latter price; $11.62½@11.75 for prime; $13.00@16.00 for prime mess. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats more active and firmer. Dressed hogs firm and in fair demand at 5¾@6½c for western. Lard quiet and without material change.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—FLOUR dull and drooping.

GRAIN—Wheat firm at $1.70@1.80. Sales red at $1.42@1.58. Corn steady.

WHISKY—Dull at 40c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $13.75@14.00.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Dec. 12, 1862.

UP—Props Maine, Granite State; bark Indiana. The tug Prindiville has arrived with the schooners Titan and Morey, but will proceed no further.

DOWN—Schr Dickinson.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Frye, E. GRUDA and JESSIE JOHNSON.

Also, by the same, and at the same time, L. C. LARSON and ANNA OLSEN.

At the Protestant Episcopal Parsonage, No. 31 South Curtis street, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. [illegible], JOHN H. TRIPP, esq., and Miss SARAH STEVENS, all of Chicago.

DIED.

Suddenly, at Harlem, Dec. 11th, Mr. JAMES MOORE. Funeral from his residence in Harlem, on Sunday, Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock p. m.

(Elgin Gazette please copy.)

In this city, Dec. 12th, of scarlet fever, GEORGE, son of Thomas and Barbara A. Harlem, aged 3 years, 1 month and 7 days.

Funeral from the family residence, Wabash Avenue, between North and Old streets, Saturday, 13th inst., at 1 1-2 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

On Friday, Dec. 12th, of scarlet fever, LIZZIE, daughter of Eben and Eliza A. Higgins, aged three years and seven months.

The funeral takes place on Sunday at 1 o'clock. Second house north of railroad crossing, Wabash Avenue. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

On Thursday night, the infant child of Theodore Tapson.

Funeral this morning at 10 o'clock, from 37 W. Randolph street. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Miscellaneous.

E. G. L. FAXON.
BEDDING.
OLD FEATHERS RENOVATED.
The subscriber is now prepared to renovate Old Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. Also to
Repair and Make Over
OLD MATTRASSES,
And do all kinds of job work in the bedding line, in the best manner, at shortest notice, at his
Beding Ware Rooms, 70 Lake Street.

FALL TRADE.
BEDDING
Of Every Description, at the Lowest Prices
FOR CASH.
Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Comforters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c.,
Always on hand or made to order.
Particular Attention Paid to Custom-Work.
The public are invited to call and examine my work, particularly the
PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,
The Best Bed Ever Used.
ALSO—MY
Steam Cured Feathers,
Superior to All Others,
Perfectly free from bad odor of the Quill. Having a thorough knowledge of the business and having always a full assortment in all its branches, prepared at all times to manufacture to order, in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to continue to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of patronage.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 Lake Street 70
P. O. Box 2616.

PAPER HANGINGS
Now opening for FALL TRADE.
The Usual Variety of New Styles.
PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERM,
CURTAIN PAPERS,
Window Shades, Fixtures &c.,
FOR CASH.
E. G. L. FAXON,
Old Stand, 70 Lake St.

SUTLER'S GOODS,
WINTER GOODS.
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
HOODS,
NUBIAS,
SONTAGS,
And the most extensive and attractive Stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
AT WHOLESALE IN CHICAGO.
☞ Orders accompanied with money or references, secure our best attention
BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
se6-305-3m 72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

THE GENUINE HORSFORD
Sulphite of Lime,
Prepared only by the celebrated Chemists,
JAMES R. NICHOLS & CO.,
For sale to the trade at manufacturers prices. This is the sure and only reliable preservative of Cider.
LORD & SMITH,
de8-x964-2w Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street.

FOR THE CATARRH!
DR. WADSWORTH'S
DRY UP!
A perfect and speedy cure for the CATARRH.
WARRANTED TO CURE
For sale to the Trade by
LORD & SMITH, No. 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
[de8-x964-2w]

THIS DAY RECEIVED, a fresh invoice of
James R. Nichols & Co's Famous
ELIXIR PERUVIAN BARK,
With Solution of Protoxide of Iron.
Exclusively recommended by Physicians as the best Chemical Tonic in the world. For sale to the Trade by
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
[de8-x964-2w]

CLOTH HOUSE.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
34 & 36 Lake street,
Have now in store the largest stock of
COTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
SATINETS,
Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons,
And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds for
OFFICER'S UNIFORMS.
Blue Cloths, Blue Flannels, Blue Cassimeres.
ap7-x281-1y

Wanted.

WANTED—A large lot or a house and lot, near Madison or Lake street, west of Union Park. Address Post Office Box 897.

WANTED—To buy for Cash a House and Lot worth One Thousand Dollars. Address "M. C.," at this office, stating location.

WANTED—To exchange at Chicago cash prices, for city, town and country property, at its present value, $100,000 worth of fresh Groceries, consisting of 300 chests Green and Black Teas, and Clarified Sugars, 500 chests Green and Black Teas, 200 bbls. Molasses and Syrup, 2,000 packages Coffees, 1,000 boxes Soda and Saleratus, 2,500 boxes Erasive Soap, 500 boxes Pearl and Corn Starch, 1,000 boxes Spices, and Pepper, 500 boxes and Kegs Nails, 1,000 boxes Ground Coffee, 1,000 Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, 1,000 doz. Brooms and Pails, 1,000 half and whole bbls. Mackerel, White Fish and Trout, 200,000 Havana, German and Ancient Cigars, besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. For catalogue of goods and prices, apply to BUCHANAN & VOSE, 14 South Water street, or by letter, same address, Post Office Box 3136, enclosing stamp.

WANTED—One or two good Trimmers. Apply at once to STONE & WODELL, Packers, corner of Michigan and North Dearborn streets.

WANTED—Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Address "E. W.," care Tribune office, stating price, &c. de11-y47-3t

WANTED—$50. Agents. Employment. We want first-rate Agents all over the West to sell our UNRIVALLED NEW ARTICLES, just being introduced and warranted no humbug. Energetic men make $50 per month and expenses. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Local Agents wanted for the large cities immediately. Send stamp for circulars. RICE & CO., Custom House Place, near the Post Office. de4-x758-2w

WANTED—Board for a family on the North Side, not far out. Private family, with few or no other boarders preferred. References exchanged. Address "BOARD," Post Office Drawer 3913.

WANTED—A Situation by a young man (who has formerly been in business) in a wholesale or retail Dry Goods or Grocery store, as assistant Book-keeper or Salesman. Will not engage with a liquor dealer or Sabbath worker. Address "L. N. COUNTRYMAN," Post Office, Chicago.

WANTED—Cabinet Makers. Wanted at South Bend, Ind., thirty or forty good Cabinet Makers, to whom constant work, prompt pay and good wages will be given. Apply to GILBERT & SAMPSON, 58 Lake street, or CHAS. E. LOWELL & CO., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—100 men wanted for the First Regular Cavalry, (the old First Dragoons.) Notice—Volunteers who are now serving can also be enlisted for this Regiment, (see General Orders Nos. 154 and 162, dated Washington, Oct. 9th, 1862.) For information concerning pay, bounty, &c. inquire at the office, 149 Dearborn street. Capt. JOHN FEILNER, Recruiting Officer. no15-x305-1m

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn-st., opposite the new Post Office, SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2945.

WANTED—500 Agents, to sell the largest, best and cheapest PRIZE PACKAGES in the world, containing one of our great combination checker boards, chess men and checkers, and Hoyle's rules for the game of chess. A novel and an interesting package in great demand among the soldiers. Send for Circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have agents whose commissions average $100 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., no7-x35-3m Post Office Drawer 5850, Chicago, Ill

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life of Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 308.

WANTED—Stock of merchandize.—The advertiser wishes to purchase a stock of Merchandize, consisting of either Dry Goods, Groceries or Hardware, (or all combined,) for which he will pay one-quarter to one-third in cash, and the balance in desirable lots in one of the most flourishing cities of Wisconsin. All communications confidential. Address Post Office Box 5, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 109 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1643. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 159 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1690. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—Agents. 5,000 Magic Currency Holders, JUST RECEIVED. Every man, woman and child will need one to carry the new Postage Currency in. Sent by mail, post paid on receipt of 10 cents, retail price. R. S. LANDON, Agent, no29-x305-1m 88 Lake street, opp. Tremont House.

WANTED—Agents. Our great NEW PRIZE PACKAGE, Now ready and in wonderful demand. A decided NOVELTY, unlike any other package ever sold; contains a greater variety of STATIONERY and more new and useful articles; splendid JEWELRY and one of our great combined CHECKER BOARDS, CHESS MEN and CHECKERS. $15 per day made easy. ☞ Send for circulars and be convinced. C. M. DUNN & CO., se19-x540-3m 134 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, 100,000, To Country Merchants and Others Wishing to Enter into Trade. I am prepared to offer rare inducements, as I am receiving daily, on consignment from Eastern markets, Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, Hardware and other goods, and have on hand a large and well selected stock, which I will exchange for one third to one-half cash, and balance in good real estate, or Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Address J. A. DANIELS, P. O. Box 125, or call at 54 South Water street.

General Notices.

IOWA LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH. These Lands are located in different counties in Iowa, and are now offered at from thirty to fifty cents per acre cash. No deduction made on these prices. Title perfect, abstract, &c., to show. Agents need not apply. Address, with full name, stating where an interview may be had, Box 3292, Chicago. de12-y94-3t

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash price. Also superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. A. G. MOREY, Board of Trade Building.

KINDLING WOOD.—Why will housekeepers pay $8.00 per cord for wood, and the expense of preparing for kindling? when they can purchase the Granular Fuel, or hard wood kindling of KELLOGG & GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington sts.

MRS. BOSTWICK, HAVING returned from the East, will be ready to receive pupils at her residence, 150 Cass street, North Division, on or about the 20th inst. de12-y72-3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On or about the first of December, from the farm of I. Willard Fox, Esq., near Lake Zurich, Illinois, a dark Iron Grey Colt, almost black, two and a half years old. Any one returning him to the farm of Mr. Fox, or to the subscribers, will be suitably rewarded. MATHEW & CO., corner of Clark and N. Water sts.

TO SEWING MACHINE SELLERS.—Arkansas and other Stones of superior quality for sharpening needles, 2 to 2½ long, and larger if wanted. Cheap for cash. For samples and price address the manufacturer, GEO. HALL, Jr., New Rochelle, New York.

FOUND—Money. A roll of currency found, which the owner can have by calling at the Postmaster's room, identifying the same and paying for this advertisement.

TO AMBROTYPISTS.—The undersigned, who has been established in this city ten years, wishes to give tuition in the Best process for Cartes de Visite. Apply immediately to S. ALSCHULER, Post Office Box 904, Chicago. de11-y50-1w

NOTICE.—A reply to Zeta, (Springfield correspondent in last Friday's issue) will be forthcoming as soon as the papers can be made out. JUSTICE.

TO MANUFACTURES, PRICES REDUCED. Oaths to all affidavits or statements under the United States "Excise Tax Law," administered for TEN CENTS each, by SIMEON W. KING, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for each State and Territory. Office, 81 South Clark street, Chicago. de11-y32-3t

ERNEST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois. Loans negotiated on real estate security.

FOR PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING GO TO 196 LAKE STREET. [de11-y41-2w]

NOTICE.—Madam Andrews, Independent Clairvoyant from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 250 Madison street, between Wells and Market. Clairvoyant examinations, $1. She also tell the past, present and future. Terms—50 cents. Hours from 9 A. to 9 P. M.

ASHER CARTER, Architect and Superintendant. Office 97 Washington street, 2d story. de12-y70-1m

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON STOVE POLISH, Is the best article ever produced for the purpose Manufactured only by JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J. And for sale by their Wholesale Agents, JESUP, KENNEDY, & CO., 13 South South Wells street, Chicago. ☞ Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the cask or number.

HERRING'S SAFES IN MICHIGAN. From the Fire at Buchanan.
BUCHANAN, Mich., Nov. 7, 1862.
Messrs. HERRING & CO., 40 State street, Chicago. GENTS: Our store, which was a three-story and basement brick building, was totally destroyed by the recent large fire which consumed most of the business portion of our town on the 31st of October last. We had two of your FIRE-PROOF SAFES in use, which were subjected to an intense heat for TWENTY HOURS. One of them we have had eight years, and its contents are as perfect as before the fire; the other we have had three years. It is one of your HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES. The heat was so great on this Safe that two of the four wheels are partially melted off, yet the books and papers are as perfect as before the fire. We are now using the books and papers which both Safes contained. The binding on some of them are a little drawn by the steam from the fire-proof filling, which is the only indication that they have passed through a fire. We have always had the utmost confidence in your Fire-Proof Safes. This test has proved to us that they will do all you claim, perfect protection for Books, Papers, &c., from fire.
Yours respectfully,
[illegible] ALEXANDER & CO.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—The best protection from fire now known.
HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, with HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON—The only Safe which will resist the burglar's drill.
HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES COMBINED—One safe within the other.
HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

Auction Sales.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Stoves, Liquors, Cigars, Platform Scales, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Dec. 13th, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, all the furniture of a family giving up housekeeping, consisting of Parlor, Kitchen and Chamber furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c. Also, 100 R. C. Bedsteads, 50 Mahogany and B. W. Card Tables. Also, Silver Plated Castors, Spoons, Forks, &c., &c. Also, new and secondhand Platform Scales, Liquors, Cigars, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc'rs.

AUCTION BY E. A. JESSEL. We invite the attention of buyers to our sale of MONDAY, Dec. 15th, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., At 98 Randolph Street. We will sell for cash a splendid assortment of Barker Bros. Satinet, Milton Beavers, Seal Skins, Petershams, Fancy Cassimeres, Farmer Satins, ALL WOOL TRAVELING SHIRTS, FINE WHITE LINEN SHIRTS. Shirts and Drawers, Buck Gauntlets, Oil Cloth, Pants and Coats, Ladies super Wool Mariposas, Wool Hoods, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, and a general assortment of furnishing goods. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Will be sold for account of whom it may concern, 300 pairs of Heavy Blankets. Sale Positive. E. A. JESSEL, Auctioneer.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 58 LAKE STREET. ☞ THE ENTIRE STOCK ☜ Of the Jewelry Store, 189 SOUTH CLARK STREET, AT AUCTION. We will sell on MONDAY, DEC. 15th at 11-2 o'clock and at 7 P. M., at 189 South Clark street, the entire stock of Jewelry and Silver Plated Goods, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, and fine Gold Jewelry. Also a fine assortment of Silver Plated Goods. The above goods are to be sold, without reserve, to close the concern. The sale will continue afternoon and evening at the above named place and hours, each day until the entire stock is sold. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A BUTTERS & CO., 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office 44—Salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

GORE, WILSON & CO., AUTIONEERS, 54 LAKE STREET, Auction trade sales exclusively of BOOTS AND SHOES, We offer to the country trade desirable styles of Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M. prompt, and private sale during the week. GORE, WILSON & CO.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A farm in the vicinity of Princeton, New Jersey, containing 96 acres. There is on the premises a commodious dwelling house, large barn and stables, two hundred apple trees, in full bearing, and one thousand peach trees, young and thrifty; doubtless will yield a heavy crop this season. The farm is well watered, by a living stream running through its whole length. About 20 acres of woodland, the rest is tillable. Price $5,000. Two-thirds in cash or Government certificates at par, the residue on premises, secured by mortgage, or will trade for city or country property in or near this place. A. H. MERRILL or FRISBIE BROS. Chicago, Dec. 11th, 1862.

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property. We have for sale, low for cash, several of the finest located lots in the east part of Ellis' Addition, near and in full view of the Lake. One lot fronts north and east, directly opposite the Douglas Monument. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—Two Fifty Horse Power Engines, in perfect order and have never been in use. Will sell for less than half what they cost three years ago, for cash, made at Rochester, N. Y., has 16 inch bore, 32 inch stroke. Copper pipe, pump, screws, &c., &c., everything complete. For terms, &c., address Post Office Box 2292, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE CHEAP — Cavalry Equipments. A full set of good second-hand equipments for an officer and horse can be seen at Thompson, Whitney & Co.'s 32 Lake street, (up-stairs.) Address "CAPTAIN," Post Office Box 2298, Chicago.

FOR SALE—House 71 Monroe street, between the Custom House and State st., with eighteen years lease of lot, will be sold cheap for cash. Size of lot is 27 10-100 by 156 feet, with alley on the side and rear. Good barn also on the premises. Apply to REES & SLOCUM.

FOR SALE—One pair of nice Iron Grey Ponies, well broke to single or double harness, five years old, gentle and warranted sound in every respect. Sold for want of use. Address Post Office Box 710, Chicago. Will be sold low.

FOR SALE—Union Park Lots. Only two left. Who wants them at $22.50 per foot, located in Lot 9, Block 64, Section 7, Township 39, North Range 14 East. E. H. CUMMINGS, 122 South Clark street.

FOR SALE. A RETAIL DRUG STORE. A desirable Stock of Drugs and valuable Fixtures, well located on the North Side, for sale at a bargain. Apply to LORD & SMITH, wholesale druggists, 23 Lake street.

FOR SALE—The new Propeller Lady Franklin, built in 1861. Class "A 1" for five years. Total length 136 6-12 feet, beam 26 feet, hold 10 5-12 feet, carries 10,000 bush. corn and 1,000 bbls. flour. New double riveted boiler, return flue, "No. 1 C. H." 3-8 iron, (allowed 80 pounds by law), double engines, 16x29 inches each, link motion, good power. Speed, ten miles (or over) per hour. Boat, boiler and engines in good order. It would cost about $34,000 to build as good a boat in all respects as she now is. Price $24,000 to a responsible purchaser. Inquire of E. M. EDWARDS or JOHN B. KING, 242 South Water street, foot of Franklin street.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—In the city of Toronto, C. W., the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Borst, Halladay & Co., as a distillery, and known as THE COMMERCIAL STEAM MILLS. It is well situated, having a frontage on the dock, and close to the grain market. The building having been originally put up as a flour mill, may easily be adapted to the same business again. There are on the premises a powerful steam engine and three run of Burr stones, together with other machinery. For further particulars apply to J. W. G. WHITNEY, Estate Agent, Toronto, C. W.

FOR SALE. A GREAT BARGAIN. The subscriber offers his Lumber and Shingle establishment for sale, consisting of a Saw Mill and Shingle Mill, all in good order, a Lumber Yard, Wood Yard and Office, a good Dwelling House, two Tenement Houses, with barn, sheds, &c. Also, logs, wood, lumber, &c. with a good run of custom, (the Mill will be running the coming winter,) Price $6,000, one-half cash, balance on time or in sawing at fair prices. If desired I will sell from one to eight hundred thousand feet of good Pine Logs with the above. JAMES SAWYER. Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 8th, 1862.

FOR SALE.—Five Ten Horse Power Engines in perfect running order. These Engines were manufactured by Wood, of Auburn, New York. Have been in use sixty days. There are none better of the class. Also, five Corn Shellers, with feeding troughs, &c., complete. Apply to J. F. PATERSON, Illinois Central Railroad Company, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Choice Dairy Butter; also choice Honey and Leaf Lard, in packages to suit families or boarding-houses, or the retail trade. Also fresh Eggs and Poultry, by D. GOODRICH, 11 Lasalle street. Call and see.

FOR SALE.—The Engine and Boilers now in operation at the Machine Shops of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, Bloomington, Ill. The Engine has a cylinder 12 inches diameter of bore, length of stroke 36 inches, pulley on engine shaft 9 feet diameter, all in fine order. The engine was built at Franklin Machine Shop, Albany, N. Y., and is taken out to give place to one of larger dimensions, as the Company have been enlarging their shops and machinery. The two Boilers are each 26 feet long, and 36 inches diameter, and contain two flues each of 12 inches diameter. The whole will be sold cheap. Apply to E. H. REES, Superintendent of Machinery, at Bloomington, or to the Superintendent at Company's office, Masonic Temple, Dearborn street, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A suite of rooms at 86 Randolph street, suitable for a Dentist, Lawyer or Doctor. An admirable place for a millinery or dress making establishment. Apply to Dr. JAMES, in the building.

TO RENT—Furnished House in one of the finest locations in the city to a party only who will purchase the furniture. Address "H." Post Office Box 4500.

TO RENT—A fine new House, 544 West Lake street, beautifully situated, fronting Union Park. Rent only $300 to a good tenant. Apply at 540 West Lake street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, 90 Clark street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. B. PROSSER, 130 Clark street.

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON. The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at its Dock, in Chicago, a supply of Charcoal Iron, direct from its Blast Furnance, and of all grades, to which the attention of those wanting the best quality of Lake Superior Metal is invited. Office 13 Wells street. JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., Agents.

THOSE ELEGANT PARIAN GOODS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS, Are now here and can be seen at GALE BROTHERS.

HORNE & GIBBONS, AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 122 and 124 Dearborn street, (Cobb's Block) Chicago, Ill. Dealers in Groceries, Tobacco, Nails, Rope, Glassware, Fruits, Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. Advances made on consignments when desired. DANIEL B. HORNE. JOSEPH G. GIBBONS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA, —AND— Montreal Ocean Steamship Co. WESTERN AGENCY, 56 ..... Dearborn Street ..... 56. Special despatch given to Eastern, Canadian, New England and European freights. For full particulars apply to S. T. WEBSTER, General Western Agent, 56 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal.

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, 47 Exchange Place, New York. Particular attention devoted to Western business. WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

Amusements.

BRYAN HALL. GOTTSCHALK. The public are respectfully informed that L. M. Gottschalk, the eminent Pianist and Composer, will have the honor of giving in Chicago TWO GRAND CONCERTS Friday and Saturday Evenings, [illegible] Miss Carlotta Patti [illegible]

ARTEMAS WARD. BRYAN HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 17th, 1862. The distinguished American Humorist, Mr. CHARLES F. BROWNE, "ARTEMAS WARD," Has been engaged to deliver his new and [illegible] lecture called SIXTY MINUTES IN AFRICA. As above specified. Tickets 25 Cents. ☞ There will be no reserved seats [illegible]. NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that this will positively be the only appearance of "Artemas Ward" this season. [illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences [illegible]. Twelfth night of the popular tragedian J. W. BOOTH, who will appear FOR THE FIRST TIME in the character of CHARLES DE MOOR, in Schiller's great tragedy THE ROBBERS. SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT CAST. GRAND DANCE [illegible]. To conclude with the Musical Farce of NIPPED IN THE BUD. Golchard, with songs [illegible]. Madam Golchard, with songs [illegible]. ☞ In preparation Bulwer's celebrated Comedy of MONEY.

MABIE'S WINTER GARDEN, On Washington street, (op. the Court House.) Performance every evening, and on Saturday afternoon. Thursday Evening, Nov. 27th, first appearance of NAT AUSTIN, the Clown and Madame JEANETTE ESSLER, the Tight Rope Dancer. BEN STONE ... Equestrian Director. GEO. S. COLE ... Treasurer. MABIE'S MENAGERIE is composed of [illegible] rare living wild animals, including the [illegible] Performing Animals, under the control of [illegible] WORTHY, the Lion King, and [illegible] the Gymnastic Elephants, introduced by their trainer STEWART CRAVEN. The Circus Department is composed of the following Artists: JAMES MELVILLE, MADAM LOUISA MELVILLE, DEN STONE, [illegible] WATERMAN, W. KINCADE, GEO. SLOMAN, HAZLETT, J. H. WHITNEY, S. H. SHARPE, LESTER, and those youthful prodigies, Masters FRANK and GEORGE. ADMISSION—Dress Circle, 50 cents; [illegible]. Pit 25 cents—no half price. ☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. ☞ Positively no improper characters admitted.

OGDEN SKATING POND. (Foot of Ontario street, North Side.) The managers of the Ogden Skating Pond would announce to the skaters of the city, that The Pond is now open for the Season. THAT NO RESIDENT OF THE CITY WILL BE ALLOWED TO SKATE AT ANY TIME DURING THE WINTER UNLESS THEY HOLD A SEASON TICKET. Season tickets can be bought at only F. MUNSON'S, 140 Lake Street, At the following prices; Gentlemens' ticket ... Ladies' ticket ... Children under 15 years of age ...

OLD LIGHT GUARD BAND. Office 93 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn. This Band is prepared to furnish Music for Parades, Concerts, &c. Being in constant communication with both Dodworth and Downing of New York, they have unequalled facilities for obtaining all the New Music and Dances. Post Office Box 2053. T. W. BARNARD, Leader. GEO. CHAPPEL, Clerk.

GREAT WESTERN BAND. OFFICE, Kingsbury Block, Room No. 8. [illegible] furnished for Concerts, Balls, Parties, Parades, &c. Having lately received from Paris, London and New York a splendid selection of new and fashionable dancing music, and being composed of the first musicians and callers, we are sure of giving satisfaction wherever good music is required. W. Burkhardt, Leader. H. DeClerque, Conductor, Prof. Wedgwood and [illegible] Fitzgerald, Callers.

WEDGWOOD'S DANCING ACADEMY, Union Hall, Kingsbury block, Randolph street. Evenings for practice, Monday and Wednesday. Class for young LADIES, MISSES and MASTERS, every Saturday at 2 p. m. Soirees every Tuesday and Friday. [illegible] at the Hall or at H. M. Higgins' Music Store.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, (corner of Clark and Monroe streets.) Persons wishing instruction in Dancing are invited to call at the Academy for terms and hours of tuition. The late dances will be introduced. All dances systematically taught. I have secured the services of a highly accomplished LADY TEACHER, who will attend to the ladies. EDWIN MARTINE.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets. Classes open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday [illegible]. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Thursday night for scholars and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

Lecture Season.

DR. TIFFANY'S LECTURES ON PROBLEMS OF DESTINY. Sustained by the subscription and patronage of prominent citizens, Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., will deliver a course of three Lectures, on Tuesday Evenings, the 9th, 16th, and 23d of December. Lecture First—THE REBELLION and its issues; the problem of American Freedom. Lecture Second—CIVILIZATION; the problem of [illegible]. Lecture Third—PROGRESS; the problem of [illegible]. Tickets for the Course, 50 cents. Tickets for a single Lecture 25 cents. For sale at the principal stores and hotels.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Wanted for a small family. Would prefer a private family and unfurnished apartments. Address by letter, stating location of house and rooms offered, also terms, "D." Post Office Box 622. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A pleasant front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Two day boarders can also be accommodated. Apply at 64 Wabash Avenue, corner of Randolph.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can find a good boarding house at 113 Indiana street, near the corner of Wells street, North Side.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 84 Adams street.

Lost.

$10 REWARD.—Lost a Black Terrier Dog, having on a chain collar with circular brass tag attached to it, [illegible] with number on it, ears docked, [illegible]. Any person returning him to 36 Lake street, will receive the above reward.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We have appointed Messrs. Hoyt, Pierce & Co., Our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES, FREIGHT ADDED. A. M. BININGER & Co. NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1862. We have for sale at New York prices, freight added: 2000 cases Bininger's London Dock Gin, 500 cases Bininger's Old Tom Gin, 500 cases Bininger's genuine Wines, 500 cases Bininger's genuine Cognac Brandy, 500 cases Bininger's Old Kentucky Bourbon, 500 cases Bininger's Old Times Rye, 500 cases Bininger's Wheat Tonic, 100 cases Bininger's Wine Bitters, 100 cases Bininger's Apple Cordial, 50 cases Strawberry and Raspberry Brandy, 25 cases Blackberry Wine, 100 cases California Wines, 100 cases Piper's Heidsick Champagne, 25 cases Curacoa, 500 doz Stone Jugs Peppermint Cordial, 500 doz. Scotch Ale, Stone Jugs, 500 doz. London Porter, 500 doz. Absinthe, 50 casks French Brandy, (favorite brands.) 50 pipes Holland Gin, (favorite brands.) 100 brls. Kentucky and Pennsylvania Whisky, 100 brls. Old Maryland Rye Whisky, 50 brls. Dan'l Lawrence Rum, 50 brls. New Jersey Apple Brandy, 50 brls. Cherry Brandy, 10 puncheons Scotch and Irish Whisky, 10 puncheons St. Croix and Jamaica Rum, 75 packages Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine. All of the above goods are of the MOST RELIABLE BRANDS. Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold pure. HOYT, PIERCE & CO., 147 South Water Street, Chicago. P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our Stock.

I. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, 126 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Sole proprietor and manufacturer of the [illegible] Truss. [illegible]

100 BBLS. SAL SODA, 100 [illegible] Bicarbonate, (English) for sale [illegible] 13 South Lasalle street.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1862.

THE NEWS.

A desperate and bloody conflict took place yesterday at Fredericksburg, with varying fortune. Gen. French's Division, of Gen. Sumner's Corps, made two desperate charges upon a strong position held by the enemy, but was unable to carry it, while Gen. Franklin, who commanded the attack on the left, drove the enemy over a mile, with terrible slaughter and took 400 or 500 prisoners. The fight ceased at 6 o'clock, and our forces rested on the field, ready to renew the conflict this morning. Our troops were in good spirits. The whole rebel force, including Hill's, Longstreet's and Stonewall Jackson's army corps, were engaged.

THE FEELING.

The city, during Saturday afternoon and evening was in an intense state of excitement. There was no boisterous demonstration, no outside ebullition, but the serious countenances and quick, determined gestures of citizens, as they gathered in little knots, denoted the pent up volcano within. The announcement received by telegraph late in the day, that a battle was in progress on the Rappahannock; that our forces had made the attack, and that heavy reinforcements were hastening from various points to Burnside's assistance, was sufficient to stir the depths of the great heart of the people, and excite the largest anxiety for fuller details.

There are reasons for this peculiar condition of the public mind at this time. The fight has long been expected, it is deemed to some extent a decisive one; for if Burnside wins the day the rebellion is practically crushed out, and Jeff. Davis and his followers will have but one recourse, and that is to lay down their arms and submit. While on the other hand, if the Federal army is defeated, the door is again thrown open, and hope will be revived in rebeldom to an extent unknown for months past. But it is simply impossible for our forces to be other than successful. Hooker's corps, now engaged in the fight numbers over 50,000, while Franklin is coming up on the left, and "Bull" Sumner on the right, each with an equal number, Sigel has 40,000, and is advancing on the centre, and Slocum, with 20,000, is executing a flank movement on the left wing of the Confederates. Against these combined forces the rebels oppose the flower of their army, say 120,000, or perhaps 130,000 strong. These, with the 500 pieces of artillery which Burnside has, make him impregnable. Our forces are well organized and equipped, and have been for weeks eager for an attack. We cannot see that the slightest uneasiness need be experienced as to the final result of the battle. May God speed the right.

A PRECIOUS CREW.

The experience of that eminently pious and patriotic sheet, the Chicago *Times*, in its efforts to do the sensational in newspaper literature, ought to excite the pity of its patrons. One correspondent driven away from Cairo, as a spy; another in the military prison at Alton, for grave offenses against the loyal cause; another forced to confess that he had knowingly falsified; another driven beyond our lines and into the rebel country, for communicating with the enemy; and now that prince of scoundrels and impostors, J. Wesley Greene. These are the enterprising fellows upon whom the organ of secession depends, and whose tales are palmed off upon the public, as the latest and most reliable news. These are the fellows who do the horrible—write accounts of the atrocities of the Federal troops—work up peace propositions—abuse the President and his Cabinet, and generally give tone and direction to that sheet. Altogether, they manage to keep up a constant, but happily ineffectual, fire in the rear—a method of warfare that was promised to our soldiers when the war began. That J. Wesley Greene's gun recoiled and seriously damaged his friends, is not the fault of those who charged it.

THE SEVENTH MICHIGAN.

Gen. Burnside selected the 7th Michigan regiment to lead the "forlorn hope" across the Rubicon. The Michigan boys did it gallantly. The post of honor and danger was confided to men worthy of the trust reposed in them. The Western soldiers point the way to victory, and say to their Eastern companions in arms, "Come on, boys, this is the road to Richmond."

Illinois.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

No State in the Union has made such rapid strides in wealth and population during the past ten years as the State of Illinois. Another decade will find her probably the third State in the Union, and in twenty years she will probably be second if not first in population, and third if not second in wealth. In the year 1836—only twenty-six years ago—Northeastern Illinois was dependent on Ohio for her butter and flour, and even for her vegetables. Chicago was fed mainly from the trading schooners which ran between Lake Erie and Lake Michigan. Now that spot is the greatest granary of the world. During the present season, Chicago has shipped over twelve millions of bushels of wheat, a million and a half of barrels of flour, thirty millions of bushels of corn, besides large amounts of barley and rye. Beside all this, that city is the largest beef market, the largest lumber market, and probably the largest pork market in the United States. The soil of the State is of wonderful fertility, and all the vast cereal products which so astonish the world are yielded by scarcely a tenth part of the arable land. Although the stoppage of the navigation of the Mississippi, and the drain of soldiers, temporarily affects the growth of the State, a constant increase in population is nevertheless going on. Illinois is not dependent on her fertile soil alone. Beside her rich deposits of lead, she possesses an inexhaustible supply of coal. Every part of the State is penetrated by railroads, running in all directions, which add vastly to the wealth and prosperity of the State. Illinois needs banks. [Not at all. She has had too many already.] Those existing when the rebellion broke out were heavy sufferers by the depreciation of Southern State bonds, by which chiefly their circulation was secured. Should Congress adopt the suggestion of Mr. Chase, Illinois would be greatly benefitted.

The final condition of Illinois is admirable. By the provisions of the Constitution the State debt will be paid in full in a few years. Illinois State taxes are all collected in gold. Legal tender notes are not taken for the State taxes, the Supreme Court having decided that only gold can be received. The debt of the State is not large in proportion to its wealth, and of the total amount the war bonds form but a small part. In order to satisfy the public that these war bonds were legally issued, the question was submitted by the Governor to the Supreme Court (the highest tribunal,) and they decided unanimously that those bonds were issued in a strictly constitutional manner. The interest on the debt of Illinois is paid in gold at the American Exchange Bank. The taxes being collected in gold, the interest is paid in gold. Thus the six per cent bonds are equal to an eight per cent security.

Friends.

[From the New York Tribune.]

It will be gratifying to many of our readers to learn that the New York Yearly Meeting of (Orthodox) Friends have taken up the case of the contrabands, or refugees from slavery, now collected at various points within the lines of our armies, and some time since appointed a committee to visit the several depots of escaped slaves to inquire into their condition and recommend such measures as they should deem necessary to promote their welfare. This committee have just returned from an extended trip to the South as far as Norfolk, in the course of which they visited all the contraband depots, and obtained much valuable information, which they are about to embody in a report. They had interviews with the President and Secretary of War, who expressed the most cordial sympathy with their objects, and furnished them with every possible facility. The well known benevolence and disinterestedness which characterize the philanthropic efforts of the Friends are a guaranty that the work which they have now undertaken will be well and wisely done.